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KUWAIT

MINISTER 'SEES NO JUSTIFICATION' FOR U.S. EVACUATION

JN290948 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 29 November--In a statement published here today, Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said that he sees no justification for the United States' decision to evacuate its nationals from Kuwait. In the statement published in the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today, Husayn explained that the decision to evacuate U.S. nationals will have no negative effects in any area of work in Kuwait.

In the wake of the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations, the U.S. Department of State had advised U.S. nationals in 11 Islamic countries to leave these countries if their presence is not urgently required. 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn added that the number of U.S. nationals in Kuwait does not exceed a few hundred. He said that everybody--Kuwaitis, Americans and other nationals--are doing their duty in the best manner.

AL-WATAN REPORTS LIBYAN, IRANIAN AMBASSADORS' NEWS CONFERENCE

LD281347 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 23 Nov 79 p 14 LD

[Unattributed report on a joint press conference held in the Libyan Embassy in Kuwait by Libyan and Iranian Ambassadors to Kuwait Husni Salih al-Mudir and Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani on 22 November on the occasion of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Libya and Iran]

[Excerpt] At the outset of the press conference the Libyan ambassador pointed to the special nature characterizing the relations between Tripoli and Tehran. He said that they are relations between two Islamic revolutions and for this reason they differ in their meaning and values from normal relations.

Ambassador al-Mudir went on to say: I would like to make it clear that the relationship between the Libyan and Iranian revolutions is one of fate, unity and future and comes in the wake of the Iranian people's struggle against the former shah's despotic regime. He added: We in the Jamahiriyah were fully convinced that the Iranian people would rise. Basically, we adopted a clear and open stand against the shah.

The Libyan ambassador expressed his appreciation of the Iranian revolution's attitude toward Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian cause. He said that this attitude has had a good effect on every Arab. He referred to the recent Iranian decision to teach the Arabic language in Iranian schools and to Iran's application of the boycott regulations to companies dealing with the Israeli enemy--just like the Arab states. He said that these decisions will have a direct effect on the Islamic states as a whole because they are the first of their kind to be adopted by a non-Arab Islamic country. They will also have their impact on the Israeli economy.

The Libyan ambassador concluded his statement by calling on all Arabs to side with the Iranian people in confronting American threats hostile to their aspirations.

Iranian Ambassador Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani reviewed Iranian-Libyan relations since the revolution. He said that there have been contacts between the two peoples and the two revolutions through an exchange of official and popular delegations.

He expressed his hope that relations between the two revolutions will be consolidated within the framework of fraternity. He said Iran adopted a clear attitude on the Arab causes following the Islamic revolution but the Arab states did not understand this attitude.

The Iranian ambassador attacked some newspapers in the Arab world, describing them as mercenary and linked with American intelligence. He assailed these newspapers for their attitude in the case of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. He said that the press attacked Iran without drawing a contrast between Iran's stand and that of the United States.

He added: The occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran was carried out by the people. Khomeyni or the rulers had nothing to do with it. The Islamic government in Iran cannot oppose the Iranian people's stand nor will it use repressive measures against the people in order to vacate the embassy but will support their struggle against America. As far as the United States is concerned, however, the situation is different. It is the U.S. Government which is hysterically escalating the situation just because the Iranian people are demanding the return of the shah.

Dr Ardakani asked why the United States did not act when the Iranian people were being killed by the shah's bullets, whereas now it is struck by hysteria because the people are demanding the return and trial of the shah.

He said: I believe that the Arab brothers did not understand the nature of the confrontation between us and the United States despite the fact that what has occurred in our relations with America could also happen to the Arabs themselves.

The Iranian ambassador then answered questions. To a question on how the operation could be ended, he replied that he could not foresee it ending except by the surrender of the shah.

To another question on the seriousness of the demand to put the hostages on trial, the ambassador said: After occupying the U.S. Embassy, the students found documents proving that the embassy members had contacts with the shah and the generals who had collaborated with him. He added: Such actions were not diplomatic but violations against the Iranian people and contrary to diplomatic convention among states.

Giving an example, the ambassador said that an Iranian had been offered $1,700 a month to cooperate with U.S. central intelligence. He emphasized that some members of the U.S. Embassy had smuggled Shahpur Bakhtiar and a number of the shah's aides abroad following the success of the revolution. He said that they must be tried for such actions, which affect Iran's sovereignty. However, we might release them if Washington returns the shah.

On the connection between the events in Pakistan and the incident at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Dr Ardakani said that a sympathetic relationship exists among peoples and that the Pakistanis, by their action, expressed their hatred of the United States because it is interfering in their internal affairs and preventing them from establishing an independent nuclear center.

To a question on the freezing of Iranian assets in the United States, the ambassador replied: I will discuss this matter in my capacity as an economic and not a political expert. It is one of the fundamentals of economic science that relations between any two parties should be based on confidence. The hysterical decision made by the U.S. President is inconsistent with the principles on which the U.S. and Western economy in general is based because the decision has caused a loss of confidence in the U.S. position and Washington can no longer restore this confidence.

Asked about the truth of reports about Palestinian mediation to secure the release of the U.S. hostages, the ambassador said that the PLO had neither undertaken nor would undertake such action at all. He added that the visit which Sayil, a member of the Palestinian leadership, paid to Tehran was for the purpose of military coordination because thousands of Iranians are now registering their names to join the Palestinian revolution. Brother Sayil's visit was only to discuss these matters, bearing in mind that he is a military and not a political official.

U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY MILLER ARRIVES FOR TALKS 27 NOV

LD271130 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] William Miller, the U.S. secretary of the treasury, arrived in Kuwait this morning on a 2-day visit. He was received at the airport by 'Abd ar-Rahman Salih al-Atiqi, the minister of finance, and the U.S. ambassador to Kuwait.

The Kuwaiti minister made a statement to newsmen, welcoming Miller's visit to Kuwait to discuss the financial and economic issues of joint interest to the two countries. He said: Such a visit helps each party to understand the circumstances of the other party. Al-Atiqi expressed the hope that the visit would help to deepen relations between Kuwait and the United States.

The secretary of the treasury expressed appreciation of the role played by Kuwait in the independence of world economy.

The amir later received 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-Atiqi, who presented to the amir the U.S. secretary of the treasury and the accompanying congressional delegation.

Confers With Leaders

LD272050 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1211 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--U.S. Secretary of the Treasury William Miller began talks with Kuwaiti leaders after his arrival here today from Abu Dhabi on the third and final leg of his tour of the oil-rich Gulf. Miller met with Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, and then with Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah. The two meetings were attended by Kuwaiti Minister of Finance 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Atiqi, who later held detailed talks about the international economic conditions, especially the question of energy, with his American counterpart.

In a statement made on arrival, Miller said the United States appreciated "the numerous constructive means used by the Kuwait Government in its contribution to the stability of the world economy." He said Kuwait carried out policies he described as responsible, in the financial and oil fields. He expressed the hope that his talks would turn to these policies.

Comments on Visit

LD281422 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1211 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--William Miller, U.S. treasury secretary, left Kuwait today for London at the end of a tour of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

At a press conference he said that he understood from his talks with Kuwaiti leaders that they do not intend to reduce the production of oil in the foreseeable future although this is likely in 1980.

Miller, who spent 24 hours here, urged the world's main oil-producing countries not to increase their prices too high as it would be detrimental to the world economy.

He defended President Carter's decision to freeze Iranian funds in the United States. He did not consider it likely that the U.S. administration would take similar action against other Gulf states with deposits in the United States.

Miller said Kuwait has behaved in a responsible manner in its oil policy, for it produces and sells more oil than it needs to meet its financial and economic needs. He added that Kuwait turns oil into available finances [mawjudat maliyah] even though not wanting to continue this way out of its desire for a better relationship between its oil production and economic needs. The secretary went on to say that Kuwait has "truly" contributed toward stability by increasing oil production during the reduction of Iranian oil exports, but he noted that Kuwait hopes to return to a level of production commensurate with its needs. He added: As I understand it there is no intention that Kuwait will reduce its oil production, but I believe that next year there will be enough supplies and therefore it will be suitable for Kuwait to return to its usual production levels.

In answer to questions by correspondents, the treasury secretary said that OPEC member states have the right to fix the price of their oil. Nevertheless, he warned that raising prices means more inflation, which in turn means a low purchase value of the dollar which the OPEC states get for their oil. Miller said the United States has a policy aimed at decreasing inflation, "but it is no secret that this may take a few years in view of the fact that oil prices have a big role in inflation." He undertook that the United States will work to bring about a stable dollar and lessen its reliance on imported oil and turn to other sources of energy other than oil.

Evaluating the results of his trip to the three states he described his talks as useful. He said there is a feeling in the countries he visited that the free oil market and the lack of stability of oil prices are undesirable and cause disturbances and, eventually, detrimental economic reactions. Miller expressed the belief that the states visited desire to bring about a "more regular" price structure.

Replying to a question about freezing Iranian funds, Miller called on all states to "understand" the American stand, which he described as defensive and marked with self-restraint. President Carter took that measure when Iran decided to withdraw its deposits from the United States as part of the continued crisis between the two countries concerning holding American hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran.

Miller said that the deposits of the Gulf states in the United States are "completely safe." He added: I cannot visualize that any Gulf state would follow the Iranian example. Therefore nothing will ever happen to the deposits of Kuwait or any state in the area.

AL-ANBA' URGES ARAB STATES TO FACE 'PROBABILITY OF WAR'

LD291042 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0746 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--AL-ANBA' has called on the Arab states in the gulf to hold "urgent" consultations on the steps which should be taken "to confront the probability of war in the region," following recent developments in the Iranian-U.S. crisis.

The paper wondered: If war is not a probability, why does Washington order its nationals to leave the Islamic states, bearing in mind that in Lebanon it did not resort to such measures despite the civil war, rockets and guided missiles. AL-ANBA' said that therefore war is the answer and that the states of the region should act in accordance with this probability. It added that if the United States becomes involved in war, it would then reply to any hostile stand toward it in the region by widening the scope of the war and thereby implementing the plan for the occupation of the oil wells through its political battle with Iran.

OMAN

VOICE OF PFLO REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON ACTION AGAINST QABUS

LD272324 Aden Voice of the PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brothers: Forces of the Peoples' Liberation Army operating in the eastern sector of the southern region of Oman, Dhofar, have issued a military communique on a clash between a unit of our heroic revolutionaries and the enemy colonialist and reactionary forces in the eastern area, and on the retaliatory search and (?shelling) operations carried out by the enemy forces against the homes of the citizens. The communique says:

At precisely 2000 on 21 October 1979, a unit of our forces operating in the eastern sector clashed with the forces of the colonialist and reactionary enemies and mercenaries of the agent, Qabus, in (Idon), about 2 km from the enemy's eastern post in the eastern area. In the battle, which lasted 20 minutes, our heroic revolutionaries, using machine-guns, inflicted the following losses on the enemy: (1) four killed or wounded, including a Baluchi officer with the rank of first lieutenant; (2) a machine-gun position silenced.

Immediately after the battle, the enemy called in helicopters to evacuate the dead and injured from the battlefiled. They also summoned personnel carriers to reinforce their positions out of fear of attack by our heroic revolutionaries. Our forces returned to their positions safely, hoisting the banner of victory.

It is the enemy's habit when suffering losses at the hands of our heroic revolutionaries to mount terrorist retaliatory operations against innocent citizens. Accordingly, on the day after this battle, the enemy mounted a search of the settlements in Wadi (Zarbat) and the surrounding areas towards the east. In this terrorist campaign the enemy used helicopters and other vehicles. Enemy forces searched the houses of the citizens, provoked them, threw their chattels around and destroyed food.

While the enemy forces were mounting this search operation, squadrons of British fighter aircraft, sometimes as many as 12 aircraft, flew over the homes and settlements of the citizens from Wadi (Jinin) in the west to (Kazbayt) and (Jalan Nus) in the east with the intention of terrorizing the citizens, particularly the women, children and the disabled.

Under the umbrella of these crimes, the agent authorities imposed a night curfew on citizens in the eastern part of the eastern area. It is known that the inhabitants of these areas are herdsmen who frequently go out to graze their animals at night or to search for them. It is worth mentioning that these search operations also embraced the so-called national detachments, in that the enemy rigorously searched the (Sharq) and (Hayl al-Muhud) detachments, including military barracks, for individual arms and personal possessions. British officers threatened members of the two detachments and launched search operations on neighboring areas of these two posts.

Issued by the forces of the Peoples' Liberation Army, eastern sector, Dhofar region.

QATAR

VENEZUELAN ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES 29 NOV

JN291108 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 JN

[Excerpt] Doha, 29 November--Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Caleron Berti arrived in Doha from Abu Dhabi this morning on a 2-day visit to Qatar, as part of a tour of several OPEC countries.

Conveys Message to Amir

JN291109 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 29 November--The amir of Qatar, his highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani, has received a written message from Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. The message was conveyed by Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, when he was received by his highness the amir in his office in the Ad-Dawhah Palace this morning. The meeting was attended by the Qatari minister of finance and oil, His Excellency 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani; the director of the Qatari Oil Affairs Department, 'Abdallah Salat; and members of the visiting delegation.

QNA has learned that the message deals with consultation and coordination on relations between Qatar and Venezuela in the field of oil policy and on topics to be discussed at the forthcoming OPEC ministerial meeting, which is to be held on 17 December in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela.

SAUDI ARABIA

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM ARRIVES 29 NOV

LD290952 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0922 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Riyadh at noon today. He was met at the airport by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education, and a number of other officials.

Meets King Khalid

LD291017 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--At 1215 today His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his office at Al-Ma'dhar Palace the Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who is now on a visit to the kingdom. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, and Dr Rashad Far'awn, the king's personal adviser.

Khaddam Departs

LD291140 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left Riyadh this afternoon after a brief visit of several hours to the kingdom, during which he was received by King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He was seen off at the airport by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education, and by a representative of the Royal Protocol Office.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN LEAVES FOR HOME 28 NOV

LD281422 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1301 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--King Husayn of Jordan and an accompanying delegation left Riyadh for home at 1545 this afternoon after a brief visit to the kingdom. During the visit he met with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He was seen off at the airport by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second prime minister and commander of the National Guard, Prince Sattam ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy governor of Riyadh and a number of senior officials. King Husayn had arrived in Riyadh this morning.

YAMANI, UAE OIL MINISTER ON UNIFIED STAND ON OIL ISSUES

JN290918 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 November--The UAE and Saudi Arabia have decided to adopt a unified stand on all oil matters that concern the two countries at the forthcoming OPEC conference, which will convene in Caracas on 17 December. This came in statements by UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah and Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, published in the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD in Abu Dhabi today.

Dr al-'Utaybah said that his consultations in Riyadh yesterday focused on the new situation in the oil arena, following the visits of U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller and Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti to several countries in the area. The UAE petroleum and natural resources minister expressed his country's hope that OPEC will go back to a unified price. However, he said, "I do not expect this to be attained in the near future." He added that the Saudi officials expressed the same opinion.

Dr al-'Utaybah stressed that any increase in oil prices should be reasonable and gradual. He pointed out that if a big price hike is decided upon, the developing countries will suffer as much as the industrial countries.

Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said: "Saudi Arabia and the UAE think with one mind and speak with one tongue. This is why we are determined to continue these contacts and meetings to confirm our unified stand on oil issues that concern the two countries."

UAE

OIL MINISTER RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA 28 NOV

JN281243 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 28 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 November--UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah returned to Abu Dhabi from Riyadh at the end of a short visit to Saudi Arabia. During the visit, Dr al-'Utaybah met with Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani with whom he discussed several oil issues of mutual interest.

VENEZUELAN ENERGY MINISTER ON OIL PRICES, PRODUCTION

JN281930 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1835 GMT 28 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 November--Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti has said that his country will reduce its oil production by 150,000 barrels a day as of the first of January. He added that all world companies concerned have been notified of this decision.

In a statement disseminated by the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY this evening, Berti said that Venezuela--which produces about 2,350,000 barrels a day, of which about 2 million barrels are exported--has taken this step as part of its national program to preserve this wealth for the coming years and that it has no relation at all to politics.

The Venezuelan energy minister, who is currently visiting the UAE, stressed the importance of returning to the system of a unified price for oil. He said that continuing work with the two-price system, which was formed after the recent conference in Geneva, will harm OPEC and will eventually affect its solidarity and unity of word.

The Venezuelan minister told the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY that the return to a one-price system is a difficult but not impossible process. He suggested holding a periodic meeting of the oil ministers of the OPEC member states to study the world oil situation and to determine prices accordingly.

The Venezuelan minister stressed the importance of increasing OPEC aid to the developing countries and said: This issue is of primary importance for Venezuela because a decision should be reached on an agreement to support the developing states in any possible dialog between OPEC and the industrial states, as there are problems other than that of prices. In this regard, he referred to inflation, price fluctuations and the economic situation in general.

In his statement the Venezuelan energy minister discussed his talks with Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister, and said that he briefed Dr al-'Utaybah in his capacity as OPEC chairman on a report he recently received from the six-member OPEC Strategic Energy Committee, which consists of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Algeria, Iran and Venezuela.

He said a ministerial meeting of these six states will be held in Dhahran to study the report, which includes a revision of the world situation of energy and the predicted situation of world oil markets in the next 10 years. It also deals with inflation and the fluctuation of world currencies and their influence on oil prices.

GHALI DISCUSSES PEACE INITIATIVE ON 2D ANNIVERSARY

NC290930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 November--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, has said that with the peace initiative Egypt has made fundamental changes on the political map of the Middle East.

In a statement to AL-AKHBAR published today, Ghali affirmed that with the peace initiatve Egypt has underlined basic principles, the most important being the return to the pre-1967 borders; he said that this will apply to the Golan, the West Bank and Lebanon just as it is now being applied in Egypt. In addition there is the principle of illegality of Israeli settlements.

Regarding the Soviet position and the initiative's effect on this position as well as Egypt's relationship with the Soviet Union, Ghali said that Egypt had invited the Soviet Union to participate in peacemaking in the Middle East. He said that in December 1977 at President Anwar as-Sadat's instructions he had addressed an invitation to Moscow to be present with us and all the other parties at the preparatory Cairo conference, but Moscow had not replied.

On the future of comprehensive peace in the area--two years after the initiative and given the obstacles impeding it--Ghali affirmed that comprehensive peace will be achieved and that we are proceeding in the peace process but there are obstacles. These obstacles are represented on three fronts:

1. The Israeli Rejectionist Front: This front is not satisfied with the peace initiative or the peace agreement. It believes in the need that the conditions which existed in the past should be maintained. This front which represents the extreme right is isolated in Israel.

2. The Palestinian Rejectionist Front: This includes Palestinian elements rejecting the treaty for various reasons be it because their inclinations are Marxist or because of their links with some Arab state.

3. The Arab Rejectionist Front: This front rejects the initiative for reasons that have no relation to the Palestinian issue but rather for reasons pertaining to their differences with Egypt, or because of ambitions of leadership in the Arab world. This front has used the Palestinian issue as a front for oneupmanship and rejection. Ghali said that these three fronts are bound by one goal, namely, to frustrate the attempts to attain comprehensive peace.

NATION WILL CONTINUE STRUGGLE FOR PALESTINIANS

NC281522 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 28 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 November--Minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, has affirmed Egypt's determination to continue its efforts on all levels to achieve the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, despite the negative stance of the Arab states and their attempts to place obstacles in the way of Egyptian efforts in favor of the Palestinian people.

In a statement on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, Dr Ghali said that Egypt will continue its struggle for the Palestinian people as part of its long and continuous struggle over the past 30 years during which it sacrificed much of its sons' blood for the sake of achieving this legitimate aim.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES STATEMENT ON SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS

NC281333 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 28 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 28 November--At today's meeting chaired by People's Assembly speaker Dr Sufi Abu-Talib, the Assembly approved the statement issued yesterday by the Assembly foreign relations and Arab affairs committees on the occasion of Arab solidarity with the Palestinian people.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION PROGRAMS REVIEWED

NC281231 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 28 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 November--Petroleum establishment director Ramzi al-Laythi has confirmed that the areas of south Sinai and At-Tur are among the international deposit areas that are filled with oil and considered to be among the international oil reservoirs. He said that the discovery of oil in these areas will open the way to yielding 1 million barrels of oil a day.

On the occasion of a ceremony tomorrow to mark the fourth oil anniversary, AL-JUMHURIYAH says that comprehensive survey and mine-clearing operations have started in an area covering 20,000 square kilometers in south Sinai and At-Tur as a preliminary to starting oil-prospecting operations now that last week Egypt took over that area.

The paper adds that three international companies have contracted to spend $250 million on oil exploration in that area. A British company is expected to search for oil in an area of 700 square kilometers in Ra's as-Sabil. This operation will take 8 years and will cost $19 million. At the signing of the contract the company has given a first payment of $1 million to the Egyptian Government. The company director has said that studies confirm the presence of large quantities of oil which is the reason for the substantial [words indistinct] paid by the company at signing the contract.

The director of the American Continental Oil Company is scheduled to arrive in Cairo next week to supervise preparations for the start of oil exploration in an area of 866 square kilometers in the Al-Qa' plain.

The head of the company's branch office in Cairo has said that the company has contracted to spend $50 million in 10 years on oil exploration in that area and that the company has paid $5 million to the Egyptian Government as a signing grant. He also said that his company has contracted to search for oil in another area of 3,600 square kilometers in Sinai, and has pledged to spend $24 million in 8 years paying $3 million to the Egyptian Government as a signing grant.

AMACO will begin oil exploration in an area of 12,000 square kilometers in the Gulf of Suez.

Agreement has been reached to form Egyptian companies to exploit the oil that has been discovered. These companies will share in foreign capital and Egypt's share of revenues will be 85 percent and that of the international companies 15 percent.

Meanwhile, AL-AKHBAR says today that Minister of Petroleum 'Izz ad-Din Hilal and Petroleum Establishment Director Ramzi al-Laythi will soon hold a number of meetings with foreign oil men to discuss exploration programs and to prepare the necessary drilling equipment.

HIGHER COUNCIL FOR ENERGY FORMED

NC280715 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 28 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 November--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has issued a decision forming a higher council for energy. The council's task will be to draw up a 10-year energy strategy and general plan for Egypt--1980-1990--and to plan the exploitation of the energy resources as well as the production and consumption of energy in accordance with requirements of the national economy.

The newspaper AL-AHRAM says in its Thursday edition that at its first meeting on 5 December the council will consider suggestions regarding necessary measures to rationalize the use of energy and deal with the seasonal energy crisis which occurs in the country in January as a result of the Nile's low water level.

The higher council for energy consists of Oil Minister Engineer Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal as chairman, Engineer Mustafa Kamal Sabri as rapporteur, and the following members: The ministers of planning, finance, industry, mineral resources, reconstruction, new societies, irrigation, Sudan affairs, transport, communications, and marine transport, as well as three experts.

GOVERNMENT, COPTIC PATRIARCH CLASH OVER RIGHTS

LD261149 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 14 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau dispatch: "Attempts To Contain Crisis Between Egyptian Government and Coptic Patriarch"]

[Text] Cairo--President Anwar as-Sadat has asked that efforts be made to avoid a crisis between the Coptic community and the government.

Pope Shinudah, the Coptic patriarch, last Sunday brought the crisis to a head when he announced the postponement of celebrations marking the anniversary of his enthronement on 14 November. A statement issued by the papal headquarters and published in Cairo papers said that the pope has decided on this occasion to go to meditate in seclusion at the monastery of Anba Bashawi in the Wadi an-Natrum desert.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the pope's strange decision was in protest against the failure to meet the Copts' demands that the Egyptian Constitution should include provisions clearly stating the rights of Egyptian Copts, something which the Egyptian Government has refused particularly since the Egyptian constitution stipulates that Egypt is an Islamic state and its religion is Islam.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has also learned that the Egyptian Government informed the Copts that their rights are protected and preserved, that national unity is the most important thing that the country needs nowadays and that all Coptic citizens have the freedom to worship without any restrictions.

Deputy prime minister and secretary of the National Democratic Party, Fikri Makram 'Ubayd--a Christian--is currently holding contacts with the pope with the aim of solving the new crisis, particularly in view of the fact that it has already been announced that on 19 November the pope will go to the St Catherine's monastery together with the rector of Al-Azhar. Observers believe that the pope will not attend the celebrations to be held there if the contacts Fikri Makram 'Ubayd is currently holding fail.

OPPOSITION PAPER TO BEGIN PUBLISHING IN JANUARY

LD260833 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 10 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text] A daily newspaper, AL-AHRAR, is to begin publishing as of next January, Liberal Party leader Mustafa Kamil Murad has announced. He said that this will be the first opposition daily paper.

MALAGASY CHIEF OF STATE ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 28 NOV

JN281709 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1652 GMT 28 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Nov--Didier Ignace Ratsiraka, chief of state, head of government and president of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, arrived here today on an official visit to Iraq that will last several days. President Saddam Husayn led those who received him at Baghdad International Airport.

Dinner With Husayn

JN281934 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1919 GMT 28 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Nov --President Saddam Husayn hosted a dinner tonight in honor of Didier Ignance Ratsiraka, chief of state, nead of government and president of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Senior Iraqi officials and members of the delegation accompanying President Ratsiraka attended the dinner.

Talks Begin

JN290859 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Nov--The first round of the official Iraqi-Malagasy talks was held here this morning.

The Iraqi participants at the talks were led by President Saddam Husayn, while the Malagasy side was headed by Malagasy Chief of State Didier Ignace Ratsiraka.

An official source has stated that the talks will deal with the possibility of bolstering economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly states and with ways of developing such cooperation, in both countries' interest. The same source said that the two sides will discuss the possibility of an Iraqi contribution in the implementation of several economic projects in Madagascar.

COMMITTEE PREPARING FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS MEETS

JN251958 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 25 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Nov--The ministerial committee preparing for the Iraqi National Assembly elections met here today to discuss detailed measures regarding the election process and to define the constituencies throughout the country.

The meeting was attended by RCC Member and Local Government Minister 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, RCC Member and Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir and Justice Minister Dr Mundhir Ibrahim. Several subcommittees were formed, including representatives from the local government, interior, culture and information, and justice ministries, to supervise the necessary requirements for the elections.

Instructions will soon be issued to the responsible organs to prepare electoral lists and to define the constituencies, in accordance with the bylaws endorsed in the National Assembly Law.

KING HUSAYN RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA 28 NOV

JN281658 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Nov 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn returned to Amman this evening following a visit to Saudi Arabia which lasted for several hours.

On his arrival in Riyadh this morning King Husayn met King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and heard from his details on the criminal attack against the blessed Meccan mosque and the circumstances of this criminal incident.

King Husayn said that Jordan joins the Arab and Muslim peoples in condemning this criminal incident at God's house in Mecca, an incident that is a flagrant violation of the holiest Muslim shrine and a blow to basic spiritual values. His majesty stressed Jordan's support for fraternal Saudi Arabia and its deep concern for the purity, sanctity and inviolability of Islamic shrines in Saudi Arabia.

The meetings were interrupted by a luncheon hosted by King Khalid at Ad-Diyafah Palace in King Husayn's honor. The luncheon was attended by the delegation accompanying King Husayn and Saudi officials.

The meetings were attended on the Jordanian side by the chief of the Royal Court and the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and on the Saudi side by 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and National Guard commander, senior officials and the Saudi ambassador in Amman.

King Husayn was received Amman airport by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and other officials.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN IN ROME ON OFFICIAL VISIT

For reportage on Crown Prince Hasan's official visit to Italy, see the Italy & The Vatican section of the 28 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SARKIS BRIEFS CABINET ON POSITIVE RESULTS OF ARAB SUMMIT

NC281957 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpts] At its meeting today, the cabinet adopted the Lebanese stand at the Arab summit conference in Tunis and considered this stand and the summit resolutions as one integrated whole. The Cabinet also decided to hold urgent contacts with competent quarters to implement these resolutions.

The cabinet approved the summit resolutions following a detailed review made by President Ilyas Sarkis at the beginning of the cabinet meeting today. President Sarkis explained in detail the resolutions, reservations and remarks Lebanon had made at the summit.

The cabinet's decision to hold urgent contacts to implement the summit resolutions was actually followed by practical steps this afternoon. Contacts were made with the Arab League Secretary General to resume the work of the followup committee. The army and the Arab deterrent forces commands have taken the necessary steps to implement the resolutions.

At the beginning of the cabinet meeting President Sarkis said: You must have noticed that the Arab summit conference was characterized by relatively few public meetings and many closed meetings, which were held within the framework of working subcommittees. The summit was primarily aimed at reaching practical and executive decisions and resolutions. President Sarkis said the conference emerged with resolutions that were positive in spirit.

Sarkis also said the conference stressed the need to take the necessary steps to implement the resolutions of the Riyadh, Cairo and Bayt ad-Din conferences. The conference also stressed the need to regulate the armed Palestinian presence in UNIFIL's operations area according to the agreement between Lebanon and the PLO in order to facilitate UNIFIL's mission. President Sarkis said Lebanon expressed the following reservation about this paragraph:

Lebanon had already officially informed the UN Secretary General about its concept of the Security Council resolutions on southern Lebanon, the implementation of which will take priority over any other provisions or resolutions. Lebanon adheres to this stand and consequently has reservations about this paragraph in the summit resolutions because it ignores the fact that there must be no armed presence other than the Lebanon Government's forces within UNIFIL's operations area.

AS-SADR FAMILY SUSPENDS SIT-IN ON KHOMEYNI'S ORDERS

NC282045 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Nov 79 NC

[Text] In a statement issued this evening, Imam Musa as-Sadr's family announced the suspension of the sit-in it started on Tuesday last week. The suspension was in response to Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni's orders and the Lebanese Government's request.

The statement point out that the next step will be to follow up on the issue of Imam Musa as-Sadr and his two companions, confront the plots hatched against southern Lebanon, safeguard the unity of Lebanese ranks, pool all resources and place them at the disposal of the Iranian Islamic Revolution against tyranny.

The statement called on Lebanese to participate in tomorrow's march in support of the Lebanese stand against tyranny.

ALGERIA

FLN CONDEMNS MOROCCO, U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD282134 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Political Bureau met under President Chadli Benjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, at 1000 today at the presidency. At this meeting the Political Bureau continued its study of the organization of cadres and the functioning of sections. It also discussed developments in northwest Africa and Iran. At 1400 the meeting ended and the following statement was issued:

The Political Bureau studied the dangerous and tense situation in northwest Africa following Morocco's refusal to withdraw its forces from Bir Moghrein in Mauritania, thus maintaining its military occupation of a Mauritanian territory. The Political Bureau considered this to be a new expression of the aggressive intentions and the expansionist will of the Moroccan Government with the premeditated objective of harming the national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of an independent country bordering on Algeria and interfering in its internal affairs. The action taken by Morocco, which entails serious consequences, also threatens Mauritania's security and stability and applies pressure on its government because it adhered to the spirit of the OAU and its resolutions in the search for a just and lasting peace in the Western Sahara, which the OAU and the United Nations had long urged.

Algeria most strongly condemns the serious intransigence of the Moroccan Government in keeping its forces in Mauritania, a matter which constitutes, by violating the sovereignty of a country bordering on Algeria, an escalation of a tense situation that may lead to unforeseen results for all countries of the region. The Political Bureau renewed Algeria's absolute support for the just attitude adopted by the Mauritanian Government to maintain its national sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence. In this direction it expresses its firm support for the efforts of the Government of Mauritania in addressing the Security Council, the OAU and the Arab League, by which it called on all these organizations to study the problem represented by Morocco's insistance on refusing to withdraw its forces from Bir Moghrein.

The Political Bureau also studied the events in Iran and expressed its deep anxiety over the dangers in the situation. The Political Bureau confirms its adherence to the principles of fruitful and (?creative) cooperation and to solutions based on talks. It considers that the problems of the American Embassy in Tehran and the problem of handing over the former shah should be settled through peaceful methods and ways, and not through economic war or armed intervention. In this respect the Political Bureau condemns the measures taken by the American Government aimed at creating serious economic problems in Iran and also condemns its threats of military interference, maneuvers and military preparations. None of this helps to create a suitable climate that will facilitate the attainment of a peaceful solution of the Iranian-American disputes. On the contrary, this is an escalation aimed at eliminating the Iranian popular movement and replacing it with a regime that serves the interests of imperialism and Zionism. While the Political Bureau confirms the seriousness of those measures in relation to peace and security in the region and the world, it once again expresses the solidarity of the Algerian people and government with the popular Iranian Islamic Revolution, which constitutes a great victory for the Iranian people and all peoples struggling for dignity, freedom and independence.

U.S. MILITARY THREATS DESIGNED TO 'INTIMIDATE' ARAB STATES

LD271451 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Limits of the American Threat"]

[Text] What is behind the U.S. threat to commit aggression against Iran? Will the President at the White House continue to indulge in conceited malevolence to wreak vengeance on the Iranian Revolution?

Have the shah's friends (particularly former Secretary of State Kissinger) convinced Carter that the shah's corpse is more important than the U.S. people's interests and more precious than world peace?

Does Carter believe that his continuation in the White House now depends on a show of U.S. muscle, thus refuting accusations of hesitation and incompetence.

Is the rescue of the detainees in Tehran the only purpose of the threat to commit aggression against Iran? Why is the tone of the threat to commit aggression and the mobilization of fleets intensifying at a time when the Iranian Revolution's leadership has begun to lessen the acuteness of the crisis by releasing a number of hostages?

What is the meaning of mobilizing the Tokyo conference states into an unholy alliance against the Iranian Revolution? If the United States is trying to put the hands of the clock back and seeking to restore its influence, which collapsed with the disintegration of the shah's regime, by blockading the Iranian Revolution and weakening it under the pretext of protecting the "hostages," then Washington's short and long term aim in flexing its military muscles in the area is to intimidate the area's states, particularly those which have rejected the U.S.-Zionist peace, and to rescue the Zionist-Egyptian peace treaty from its present critical situation. This is what the engineer of peace (Kissinger) was referring to when he openly said: "The real reason for the difficulties facing the settlement in the Middle East is the downfall of the shah. The solution should begin by reassuring the moderate Arab states which have found themselves without the U.S. umbrella amid winds of geopolitical change in the area."

Therefore, the target is not the Iranian Revolution alone. The show of U.S. muscle is also aimed at the Arab states, particularly the Arab summit conference, and at warning them against contemplating the use of the oil weapon in support of the Arab cause. This makes it incumbent upon the Arab states to declare their unreserved solidarity with the Iranian Revolution in its confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist aggression, to be alert to the joint danger that its threatening the area and to overcome the fears of the Iranian Revolution that the joint enemy is seeking to raise. The aim is not to safeguard the "hostages." By concentrating on this point, the United States seeks to erase from memory its definite responsibility for the crimes the shah committed against the Iranian people.

LIBYA

UGANDAN MINISTER ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI FOR TALKS

LD282108 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Paulo Muwanga, Ugandan minister of internal affairs, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon at the head of a delegation. During his visit to the Jamahiriyah he will hold talks on strengthening relations between the two countries. In a statement to JANA, he underlined the depth of the historical ties that bind the peoples of the Jamahiriyah and Uganda, adding that the visit would seek to deepen these ties further.

Muwanga, attacking world imperialist circles, said that they were trying to fish in troubled waters in their efforts to cast doubt on relations between the peoples of the two countries. He was welcomed at Tripoli international airport by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice, the Ugandan ambassador and officials from the African and Protocol Departments of the Foreign Secretariat.

CUBAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL ENDS LIBYA VISIT

LD281228 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Angel Gomez, first deputy minister of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation in Cuba, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this morning after attending the meetings of the second session of the Libya-Cuban joint committee for economic, technical and scientific cooperation, which ended yesterday.

He was seen off at Tripoli airport by the brother secretary of the Popular Committee for the Provisions Commodities, a representative of the cooperation administration at the Foreign Secretariat, and the Cuban ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

Results of Visit

LD281250 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Yesterday the meetings of the second session of the joint Libyan-Cuban committee for technical and scientific cooperation ended. At the conclusion of the meetings a minute on agreement on cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Cuba in the fields of maritime transport, housing, agriculture, health and sports was signed.

MAURITANIA

PRIME MINISTER MAKES SPEECH ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

LD282356 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Speech by Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla, Mauritanian prime minister, on the 19th anniversary of national independence, place not specified--read by announcer]

[Summary] "In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. May the blessing of God be on His revered prophet.

"Dear Mauritanians, on such a day 19 years ago our country recovered its national independence after more than 60 years of colonialist occupation. The importance of the anniversary of national independence to us does not require (?amplification). However, the circumstances in which we are celebrating this anniversary are special, because, for the first time in more than 3 years, we are celebrating our national day in peace. This peace was achieved after our country succeeded in getting out of the unjust Sahara war, into which our country was brought in against its wishes and without consideration of the supreme interests of its people.

"This is the first gain scored by our national armed forces within the context of the struggle it is waging since taking power on 10 July 1978 with the desire to find solutions to the various and serious problems which threatened the existence of our country.

"When the military committee of national salvation recognized the Saharan people's right to self-determination and relinquished all territorial claims to Tiris al-Gharbiyah, it embodied in an effective way Mauritania's acceptance of the sacred principle providing for the right of peoples of self-determination according to the concept under which the great majority of member states in the United Nations and the OAU are admitted. In accordance with this spirit, a peace treaty was signed on 5 August 1979 in Algeria between our country and the POLISARIO. This agreement was welcomed with great relief by all countries that love peace, freedom and justice. Here I can only point out that since the signing of the agreement we have not noticed any violation by the Saharans of their obligations.

"Mauritania has recovered--after this amendment of its foreign policy and after the announcement of absolute neutrality in the Saharan dispute--the admiration and the sympathy which it never ceased to enjoy at the international level. By this it also laid down the lines of a new foreign policy based on the establishment of balanced relations with all sister and friendly countries that are interested in respecting its independence and territorial integrity. Within the context of the search for this desired balance, we include the normalization of our relations with Algeria.

"As to the relations of good neighborliness and cooperation which used to link us with Morocco, we spared no effort to maintain them. We turned a blind eye to the sabotage campaigns waged by Morocco on our territory in which a number of members of the Moroccan Embassy in Nouakchott played the main roles. We also did not pay much attention to the establishment and financing by Morocco of the two fronts opposing our regime.

"On the other hand, the repeated efforts we have made since 11 August to obtain a withdrawal of Moroccan forces from the town of Bir Moghrein have remained fruitless. Despite this hostile attitude, and despite the many attempts by the Moroccan authorities to create confusion and instability inside Mauritania, we waited a long time before informing the specialized international organizations and world public opinion of all those matters, hoping that Morocco would return to its senses.

"However, patience has limits and we (insist?) that Morocco not mistake our desire to maintain good relations with it as weakness. No, our Moroccan brothers should know that we will not hesitate to make any sacrifice when the matter requires us to defend our national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Yet, our determination to defend this territorial integrity is equalled only by our sincere desire to see our Moroccan brothers return to their senses, to understand that Mauritania is a sovereign state that places its highest priority on its national interests.

"After achieving this peace, the Committee for National Salvation and the government are now working to reconstruct the economy of the country, which was damaged by 18 years of mismanagement and 3 years of a destructive war. World inflation and the drought in our region have aggravated the negative effects of these factors. To face such conditions, the Committee for National Salvation has recently, in light of studies presented by the government, decided on a number of directions that will define the framework in which (?economic) activity should fall in the various aspects of the national life."

All citizens are called on to contribute to the reconstruction of the national economy. The Committee for National Salvation appeals to the national feelings of all citizens, urging them to provide the necessary sacrifices during the reconstruction of the economy. This battle is more difficult than the one we waged for peace. Those who do not take part in this battle will be betraying their homeland.

To sum up our work last year, we say that our slogan is work, not talk. What is important is the result. Among our positive results is the policy of austerity. As a result, the state budget was reduced from 11.4 billion ouguiya in 1978 to 10.7 billion ouguiya in 1979. The reduction in the deficit of the budget for 1979 will bring it, by the end of the financial year, to 2.6 billion ouguiya, compared with 4.6 billion ouguiya in 1978. This direction will continue in 1980.

As a result of the austerity policy, the reduction in expenditures for imports has reduced the deficit of the balance of payments. The redirection of economic loans will benefit priority sectors such as the rural sector. Work on several agricultural projects will commence in the near future. A number of big projects were completed in the past year, such as the Nouakchott port. More health institutions are planned. More schools are to be built.

Dear Mauritanians, our determination to succeed will not be shaken. Success will be achieved if we know how to make sacrifices. The Committee for National Salvation calls on all of you to work as one. I beseech God to guide us toward happiness and prosperity.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS SAHARAN, MAGHREB ISSUES

ID261021 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 20 Nov 79 p 13 LD

[Yusif ash-Shuli interview with Mauritanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ahmedou Ould Abdallah during his recent visit to Qatar--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is the situation in the Arab Maghreb at present?

[Answer] The situation in the Arab Maghreb at present is connected with the Sahara issue. It is known that Mauritania has signed a peace agreement with the POLISARIO Front. Therefore, Mauritania's stance on this issue is one of complete neutrality. Regrettably, however, the war in the area is continuing and this has a great effect on Mauritania and the states and peoples in the area. There is nothing new other than the fact that the war is, regrettably, continuing.

[Question] What would Mauritania's position be if war were to erupt between Morocco and Algeria?

[Answer] We hope that war will not break out between the two countries. In relation to this question, however, Mauritania will adopt a neutral stand. Should we be asked to intervene to find a peaceful solution between the two countries, we would exert our utmost efforts, within our capabilities, to reach a peaceful settlement that would be in the interest of the whole Arab world. The task of finding a peaceful solution to this problem now rests with the Arab nation.

[Question] How do you view your relations with Morocco following the recent developments? What about Moroccan military presence in Mauritania?

[Answer] Mauritania's relations with Morocco are normal, historical relations. So are Mauritania's relations with Algeria. As for the Moroccan forces' entry into the desert part, this has had a negative effect on the relations between the two countries. Mauritania complained against this Moroccan stand. There is no problem any longer and our relations are good.

We demand the withdrawal of all of the Moroccan forces. Many of these forces have withdrawn and we hope that the remainder will withdraw as soon as possible. We are negotiating this matter with Rabat to insure complete withdrawal of the Moroccan forces from Moroccan territory. Regarding the occupied part of the Sahara, we have no presence there.

[Question] What about the Moroccan-Mauritanian military agreements? How are your relations with the POLISARIO?

[Answer] Mauritania has annulled its military agreements with Morocco. Our relations with the POLISARIO have been good since August. We have recognized the POLISARIO as legitimate representative of the Saharan people and we put this recognition on record at the African summit conference, the nonalined conference and the United Nations. However, they do not have offices in Mauritania.

[Question] What is your opinion regarding the Liberian president's call concerning the Sahara crisis and how do you expect this appeal to fare?

[Answer] This is a normal call because the Liberian president is the current chairman of the OAU. It is known that the committee of wise men is holding periodic meetings. We hope that the next meeting scheduled to be held at the end of this month will achieve positive results, better than the results achieved at previous meetings.

[Question] Morocco has declared its readiness to negotiate to resolve the Sahara crisis provided there will be neither "victor nor vanquished." How do you view this declaration?

[Answer] This declaration--"no victor and no vanquished"--is the best solution although I have not seen its details. Therefore, I cannot comment on it.

[Question] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat recently said that if the Western Sahara problem is not solved on an Arab level, Morocco would join the Camp David agreement group. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] 'Arafat has his own experience in politics and in the solution of many problems in which he has mediated among Arab states. This stand of his is of great significance. I believe it is the duty of the Arab states to intervene to find a peaceful Arab solution to this problem.

[Question] What is your view on the Camp David agreements?

[Answer] We have denounced these agreements and we consider them separate between As-Sadat and the Zionist enemy. Our stand at the Baghdad summit was against these agreements and we severed our diplomatic and economic relations with Egypt because we consider that what As-Sadat has achieved is neither a peaceful, nor a legitimate solution.

SUDAN

SSU COMMITTEE REITERATES STAND ON MIDEAST PEACE

JN291124 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 29 November--The Foreign Relations Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] issued a statement today on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

In the statement, the Foreign Relations Committee states that the Zionist enemy and its allies are planning to impose an unfair settlement and unjust peace, which ignore the crux of the issue and deny the Palestinian people their legitimate right to liberty, independence and sovereignty in their land.

The statement affirms that the Sudanese people today reiterate that which was announced previously on the current Middle East peace efforts: that there will be no peace until the Palestinian people's right to determine their fate is recognized, complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories achieved, and an Arab, Muslim Jerusalem regained.

The National Council for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace issued a similar statement, in which it affirmed that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that no peace that relinquishes this issue can ever be achieved. The statement calls on all the world peoples and their democratic organizations to bolster their solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle against the Zionist enemy.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR ISSUES STATEMENT ON WORLD SUPPORT

ID261644 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] The latest developments in the Western Sahara question, especially after the victory scored by the POLISARIO Front at the United Nations, was the focal point of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the POLISARIO Front on 24 and 25 November under the chairmanship of Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, general secretary of the Front and president of the Revolution Command Council.

The statement of the Saharan Ministry of Information says in this regard that this meeting was devoted to the study of the situation in the northwest Africa, especially following the U.S. decision to supply Morocco with weapons. The statement adds that the Executive Committee expressed its satisfaction with the latest UN resolution, which constitutes a great victory for the Saharan people in their legitimate struggle.

It also endorsed the decision of the 13th OAU summit meeting held in Monrovia.

The statement points out that the Executive Committee of the POLISARIO Front also studied the question of the coming meeting of the special OAU committee. It once again stresses the genuine determination of the Saharan people to cooperate with the OAU to implement its resolutions, especially the Monrovia resolution which was backed by the resolutions of the nonalined movement in Havana and the UN General Assembly.

The statement explains that all these resolutions once again confirm the legitimacy of the struggle of the Saharan people finally to destroy colonialism in their country and the demand for the withdrawal of Moroccan occupation forces from their national territory, and endorsed the POLISARIO Front as the legitimate representative of the Saharan people without whose participation no solution is possible. [passage indistinct]

[Algiers Domestic Service in French at 1300 GMT on 26 November, which carries a shorter version, continues: The king of Morocco is a prisoner of his adventures. He has neither the will nor the power to envisage a political and peaceful solution. For this reason he remains blindly tied to this war, which brings suffering to the Moroccan people and army. It is true that Morocco preferred this solution every time it was asked to follow the example of Mauritania, which has now definitely left the conflict. Rabat, however, has preferred to condemn Mauritania and has been showing a certain obstinacy regarding its troops in Mauritanian territory despite numerous warnings from Nouakchott. There remain, in fact, about 1,000 Moroccan soldiers in Bir Moghrein which Morocco decided to withdraw on 16 November, but which are still there. For this reason, tension has grown between Nouakchott and Rabat. The Mauritanian authorities have officially requested the immediate convocation of the UN Security Council, the Council of Ministers of the OAU and the Council of Ministers of the Arab League. This decision was taken at an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers.]

SAHARAN DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW VICTORIES

LD280748 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry issued a new communique today in which it announced that the Saharan fighters have carried out new, victorious attacks against the positions of the invading Royal Moroccan Forces in several areas. They inflicted on them more heavy losses in lives and equipment.

The communique explained that within the framework of continuing the Boumediene Offensive and following the attack on the positions of the royal forces in Abatih, south of Uad Draa, where the invading forces suffered heavy losses, including the shooting down of two Mirage F-1's of the royalist air force, the Saharan fighters launched violent attacks on the positions of the invading forces in the areas of Bu Craa and El Aaiun.

These attacks resulted in the destruction of several positions occupied by the royalist forces despite royalist reinforcements. The royalist forces suffered heavy losses, with the death of 32 soldiers and injury of 40 others, as well as destruction of vehicles and several guns.

The statement added that on the same day, the Saharan fighters shelled with heavy weapons the royalist forces in the areas of Al-'Uwaynat and [word indistinct]. And on 15 and 16 November the Saharan fighters attacked the positions of the invading forces in the areas of Lamsied and on 19 November, they attacked positions of the occupation forces in Guelta Zammur. These operations resulted in the heaviest of losses for the royalist forces, particularly in the Lamsied area, where a number of those forces' installations and pieces of equipment were destroyed.

HURVITZ APPEARS BEFORE KNESSET FINANCE COMMITTEE

TA281139 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 28 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz said that there is still preference in the terms under which the industrial and agricultural exports receive credit, even though the Cabinet has decided that the various economic sectors will pay the cost of products and services they receive. He was speaking before the Knesset Finance Committee and was thus reacting to claims by MK's Hadar and Savidor that the Finance Ministry's policy is harming exports.

Minister Hurvitz stated that there was no intention of returning to the method of incentives, subsidies or rate of exchange guarantees, even though he admitted that the producing sector is now undergoing a shock due to the Cabinet's policy. He also promised to honor all of his predecessors' commitments about aiding sectors in distress--particularly agriculture--and said that he would act toward limiting the import of frozen meat, which harms the marketing of frozen poultry.

MINISTERS DISCUSS NEW SITE FOR ELON MORE SETTLERS

TA281622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 28 Nov 79 TA

[Text] In high-level consultations today, in which the prime minister participated, the possibility of moving the Elon More settlers to the new site at Har Qabir near Nabulus was discussed. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that Minister Ari'el Sharon warned that if the settle ment is established at Har Qabir there will be another appeal to the Supreme Court because the need to the proposed site passes through territory owned by Arab inhabitants. However, the government legal adviser pointed out that building a road to the settlement over private land is something acceptable from the legal aspect.

It was noted at the consultation and the meeting that the settlers had not announced their willingness to move to the new site and this should be regarded as the main problem. Our correspondent reports that the consultation was also attended by the minister of justice, the deputy defense minister and Pni'ya Albeck from the Ministry of Justice.

'AL HAMISHMAR ON MILITARY OPTION IN IRANIAN CRISIS

TA280930 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 28 Nov 79 p 1 TA

[Editorial: "The Iranian-U.S. Crisis Is Aggravating"]

[Text] The crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations has reached a stage where the danger of turning a diplomatic conflict into a military one is imminent and quite tangible. The reports on movements of U.S. aircraft carriers on the one hand and the emergency measures adopted in Iran on the other hand still belong within the limits of a psychological war. However, in this tense atmosphere, one should not rule out a possible explosion whose results cannot be predicted.

The UN Security Council was scheduled to meet last night. However, while these words are being printed it is not yet clear whether the meeting will indeed take place. The reason is that the United States demanded a debate on the Iranian violation of diplomatic immunity while the Ayatollah Khomeyni categorically insisted that at the same time a discussion be conducted on "the espionage activities" of the U.S. diplomats held hostage by a group of fanatics in Tehran.

UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim yesterday wanted to reach a "compromise by submitting a proposal that the U.S. hostages be released in exchange for a promise to conduct an international investigation of the crimes committed by the deposed shah. Waldheim is joined by his compatriot, Austrian Prime Minister Dr Kreisky, who regards himself as a mediator and has already hastened to denounce the shah's deeds.

As long as indirect diplomatic contacts are taking place there is still hope for wisdom to triumph and for the release of the U.S. hostages. However, it seems that this does not stand much change at this stage. Khomeyni, who probably is the craziest leader of our times--a period which has known leaders like Idi Amin, Al-Qadhdhafi and others--apparently cannot go back and is, perhaps, led by the masses which he incited against the Americans. The United States, on the other hand, has reached a stage where its entire international status--and even its strength--have been put to a severe test.

A reassessment of U.S. policy in this area has presumably been conducted in Washington in the last few days. This is the area containing the oil whose continued supply is so vital to the United States. Therefore, it seems that the White House has also set the red line beyond which the United States will not allow its interests to be affected.

Commentators following Moscow's reactions to the affair observe that there is a certain restraint and even a certain understanding of the U.S. situation in Iran, although the official propaganda organs, as usual, attack U.S. "imperialistic policy."

Undoubtedly, everybody is interested in avoiding a flare-up as a result of this crisis. However, there is no less interest in restraining the Khomeyni plague which may endanger world peace if it is allowed to spread uninterruptedly.

JORDAN, FATAH BLOCK FUNDS TO WEST BANK MAYORS

TA290632 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Nov 79 TA

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that Jordan and the Fatah organization have blocked funds intended for [West Bank] municipalities deposited in Amman to pressure the mayors to rescind their resignations. Within 2 weeks, the municipalities' funds will run out and they will not be able to continue functioning.

IDF SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTED INCURSION INTO LEBANON

TA282013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 28 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Beirut radio has announced that Israeli commandos attacked the village of Shaqra in southern Lebanon last night and, with the aid of Major Sa'd Haddad's soldiers, blew up a house. UN sources in Sidon added that the village lies in an area under the control of the Guinean Emergency Force, but that the attackers approached the area by a route not under UN control.

The IDF spokesman has denied the report and stated that IDF soldiers did not attack the village in southern Lebanon.

27 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Bani Sadr Comment on Crisis

LD290923 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 27 Nov 79 pp 1, 16 LD

[Siegmund Ginzberg undated interview in Tehran with Iranian Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr: "From United Nations To U.S.-Iranian Crisis"]

[Text] Tehran--For the first time we found Bani Sadr optimistic. "Yes," he told us, "I am optimistic, because now it is easier to resolve the embassy affair."

[Question] Easier? In what way?

[Answer] For one thing, because it is now easier to monitor popular reactions than it was 3 weeks ago. Easier because I have answered a real aspiration of our people in the field of foreign policy.

[Question] This is one reason. But perhaps it is insufficient to justify optimism. Are there no other reasons?

[Answer] Yes, there are others, but they cannot be discussed yet.

[Question] Are they domestic or external reasons?

[Answer] Partly external.

[Question] For instance?

[Answer] The fact that the UN Secretary General has written to us--and I imagine he did so with tacit U.S. consent--that he is willing to form a committee of inquiry into the violation of human rights by the shah's regime.

[Question] What else?

[Answer] The fact that it seems that the U.S. courts and administrator do not intend to impede the restitution of cash and goods transferred illegally to the United States.

[Question] Yes, but meantime the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk is continuing to steam toward the Persian Gulf....

[Answer] The Americans have let us know that they have no intention of settling the affair by force.

[Ginzburg] Evidently diplomatic efforts have continued with a greater intensity than was apparent over the past few days, and probably through many channels. But to what extent can one believe Bani Sadr's optimism? On other occasions he told us one thing, the imam said another and the students occupying the embassy something else again. Is it possible, we asked, that it is so difficult to convince Khomeyni of the dangers of the situation?

"No," Bani Sadr replied, "this is not the point. I believe that Khomeyni is fully convinced of the dangers. The real point is that the impasse is not just on one side, but on both sides. There is an impasse on the part of the entire people, for whom the shah and America are symbols of a very precise and specific reality."

[Question] Is not this kind of cult of popular spontaneity somewhat excessive?

[Answer] The Bazargan government's experience shows that one must take the people's feelings into account in this revolution. Unless one takes them into account, one can at any time cause a leak which could threaten to bring down the entire dam.

[Question] A leak such as that of the U.S. Embassy?

[Answer] Precisely.

[Question] Are you not afraid of meeting the same end as Bazargan in view of the impulsive nature of the processes involving the people's masses and the multiplicity of centers of power?

[Answer] I accepted the post in the full awareness that all these things exist. That there are rivalries, personal struggles, factional thrusts. But this is the real situation and one must act within it. Be that as it may, the affair which began at the embassy is a great risk, but also a great opportunity.

[Question] In what way?

[Answer] An opportunity for a new revolution--economic and cultural. The process begun in economic relations with the United States is a historic opportunity for breaking our dependence on other countries and for transforming our economic system for the foundations up. Such thorough transformations are neither simple nor painless. Moses had to wander on Mount Sinai for 40 years with his people so that the generations corrupted by subjection to the pharoah would be followed by generations capable of making the promised land flourish. So the Americans are now preparing Moses' Mount Sinai for us. A generation which can manage without economic dependence on the United States will be a generation capable of saving Iran from economic death, from the economic death which--let us not forget--had already begun before the shah's departure.

[Question] As long as a military intervention does not completely turn the tables.

[Answer] No, I do not believe there will be a military intervention.

[Question] Even if as a result of an accident one of the hostages lost his life?

[Answer] No, I do not believe that could happen. The students occupying the embassy are very aware of this danger. Have you never wondered why they are so carefully preventing the journalists from seeing the hostages and concealing their whereabouts? It is precisely because they are aware of the possibility of a provocation.

[Ginzburg] We also asked him why his visit to the UN Security Council in New York, originally scheduled for yesterday, has been postponed.

"The secretary general," he replied, "did not contact us in connection with the date for the meeting. The 9th and 10th days of Moharram, which commemorate Husayn's martyrdom, are in our country traditionally highly charged with popular feeling. Moreover," he smiled, "there is a historical precedent: In 1951 Mossadeq, too, requested a postponement of a UN Security Council meeting precisely because it coincided with Ashura'h.

Tudeh Leader Interview Part I

AT271440 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 27 Nov 79 p 12 AT

[Part I of "excerpts" from 2-hour exclusive interview with Iranian Tudeh Party Secretary General Nuroddin Kianuri by ELEVTHEROTIPIA correspondent in Tehran G. Mavros--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Since it is a timely issue, I would like to begin with the occupation of the U.S. Embassy. What is your party's position on this issue?

[Answer] From the very beginning, our party supported the action of the young students who are following Khomeyni's line. Our party has recognized that it was an anti-imperialist action which has given an opportunity to the youth and the people of Iran to understand that the U.S. Embassy was indeed a center of conspiracy against the Islamic Revolution.

A long time ago, our party revealed that some months after the revolution 135 "experts" from the CIA were to be found in Iran intriguing against the revolution. We were not dealing with a diplomatic mission but very simply with a center of conspiracies and spying.

This is not a figure of speech. For this reason, everything regarding diplomatic immunity that is being said by various sources, who obviously are unaware of the extent of U.S. impertinence after the revolution, is unfounded.

[Question] Of course, the action of the students may have had an anti-imperialist character, but it is impossible for one to describe it as an action with a determinative significance. Given the fact that political gains are very few whereas dangers are very great, I cannot see its use....

[Answer] I do not agree. You should not forget that the occupation of the embassy took place precisely when Prime Minister Bazargan and Foreign Minister Yazdi were talking for hours in Algiers, without Imam Khomeyni's permission, to Brzezinski, prime underminer of the Islamic Revolution. Consequently, the occupation was an answer to this act. Second, the occupation coincided with the anniversary of the massacre of hundreds of students a year ago by the butchers of the shah who had shot at demonstrators from helicopters that had been flown by U.S. pilots. As soon as news of the occupation of the embassy spread, hundreds of thousands of people and millions in the following days rushed to the streets distributing carnations and sweets, precisely as they had done on the day the shah had departed Iran, asking for independence, freedom, the cancellation of military agreements with the United States and other things. Undoubtedly, these millions were expressing the views of all our people.

Our party approved of this action which was timely and politically correct, as it also approved the way in which the students understood Khomeyni's instructions.

Our party's members also participated in the 5-day hunger strike which was held in support of the Revolution Council's decision to resist an economic "embargo."

[Question] What is your party's position on the issue of the hostages?

[Answer] This issue is contingent on the decisions to be made by the Iranian people and the leader of the Iranian Revolution.

[Question] Please explain your party's activities since the beginning of the revolution.

[Answer] Our basic duties were two: To rebuild our party in such a way as to enable it to respond to the conditions of legal work and to actively participate in the country's political life. In the plenary session of the Central Committee in March 1979, we elaborated these two issues and decided to direct all our efforts toward the creation of a front of cooperation by all anti-imperialist forces for popular support of the anti-imperialist revolution of February 1979.

[Question] Which forces do you mean?

[Answer] The forces of the Moslem camp which are under the imam's leadership, as well as the leftist and progressive forces.

[Question] I see you exclude those forces which in Europe we call the extraparliamentary left.

[Answer] Except for the fedayeen, these forces by themselves have remained outside the framework of revolutionary procedures.

[Question] Has this anti-imperialist front materialized?

[Answer] We have not contracted official relations with any of these forces but in fact, that is in the streets and in common political work, cooperation has been achieved on many occasions.

[Question] And party work?

[Answer] You understand that after 30 years of illegality and terrible police repression which no other country in the world has ever experienced, not even fascist Spain, our party has suffered terrible losses.

Nevertheless, in a few months we succeeded in becoming a political agent that is recognized by all political forces and has propagated its program in every part of the country.

[Question] I notice that you are using the term anti-imperialist revolution, not anti-imperialist Islamic Revolution. Is this deliberate or are you simply doing it for the sake of brevity?

[Answer] For us, the content of this revolution is anti-imperialist, popular and democratic. Of course it took place under Islam's umbrella, but this is precisely what Islam, or better Shi'ism, is. It is anti-imperialistic, antidictatorial and consequently democratic, popular and anticapitalist. After all, the role Islam played in the prerevolutionary period, not only politically and organizationally, through the mosques, was catalytic and principally indicative of its more profound content. It is precisely this content that our party recognized. We therefore joined the Moslem forces in the unitary, anti-shah, anti-imperialist camp which finally succeeded in overthrowing the regime of dependence.

[Question] In concise terms, describe for me Islamic Shi'ism.

[Answer] I did this before, but I will repeat it.

Shi'ism is a revolutionary and progressive ideology which we shall never encounter blocking our road to socialism which--let us make things clear--in our country cannot have a Muslim content but will be achieved through the cooperation of Muslim forces.

Consequently, the cooperation of our party does not have a tactical nature but a strategic one.

Tudeh Leader Interview Part II

AT281420 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 28 Nov 79 p 12

[Part II of "excerpts" from 2-hour exclusive interview with Iranian Tudeh Party Secretary General Nuroddin Kianuri by ELEVTHEROTIPIA correspondent in Tehran G. Mavros--date not given]

[Text] [Question] My view is that Bazargan's resignation, even though it became the reason for occupation of the U.S. Embassy, was nothing more than a culmination of the victory of the peoples' forces over the bourgeois forces, in other words, the forces which, acting collectively, tended to replace the former large-bourgeois class which was wiped out by the revolution. Do you agree with me?

[Answer] The class struggle, naturally, did not stop with the February 1979 revolution because various classes with different interests took part in this revolution. The liberal bourgeois class sought to perpetuate capitalism within a democratic framework while the poor classes had a different propeoples orientation. This class juxtaposition took form a short time after the revolution.

On the one hand there was the Khomeyni propeoples line which supported the interests of the oppressed and poor classes, and on the other hand there was the line of the majority of the Bazargan government, in other words the Bazargan line, which represented the interests of the middle bourgeois class, of the large "Bazaris" (editor's note: large merchants) and the remnants of the bourgeois class.

[Question] Including the "Bazaris?" But these were the people who helped Khomeyni more than anyone else.

[Answer] I said the large "Bazaris," not the small ones.

[Question] But even the large "Bazaris" helped him perhaps even more than the small ones.

[Answer] They did so in order to get rid of the shah, the oligarchy and the large bourgeoisie but not in order to allow the arrival of the "Mostazafin" (editor's note: the barefooted ones).

[Question] Please, let us return to the question of the class struggle after the revolution.

[Answer] Bazargan's resignation was a victory of the peoples and democratic forces. In the Revolution Council which was recently appointed the majority today belongs to the propeoples democratic forces and this is a victory of the peoples movement, without this meaning naturally, that the class struggle has stopped. We believe it will continue to develop in the future.

[Question] Do you believe that Bazargan was not democratic?

[Answer] No, I did not say this. Bazargan was a bourgeois democrat but he was not a democratic representative of the people's interests.

[Question] Although Eurocommunist parties supported the revolution today they maintain a critical position toward the Islamic Republic and they criticize it because it does not provide broad democratic freedoms.

[Answer] I believe that the context of the Iranian Revolution was not correctly understood in Europe. Revolutionary developments in Iran are evaluated on the basis of European criteria and measures. This method, however, creates a false picture of the situation. They fail to see that during the past 60 years, with the exception of the few months after the Azerbaijan uprising, our country has never had as much democracy as it has now. Today the communist and all the leftwing parties are completely free to express and disseminate their views.

[Question] They are "de facto" free but not "de jure."

[Answer] They are completely free, as I have told you. Consequently, all these parties are free to publish their newspapers freely. They are free to organize demonstrations and free to express themselves in any way they want to. They have every freedom. Do you not see our own party? Our offices are open to anyone. Our newspaper circulates freely. We participate in demonstrations with our own slogans and so forth. Reports about the lack of freedoms do not represent the truth. Naturally, there are no freedoms for the followers of the shah and those appointed by imperialism but this is not illogical. However, I would now like to ask you a question: Do you know of any other revolution which provided as many freedoms as the Iranian Revolution did?

[Question] You must admit, however, that to date there have been numerous attacks against the progressive parties as well as against your own party.

[Answer] Our party has established that there is some breakdown in information: What happened against the leftwing atheist forces and against our own party was the work of fanatical Moslems who do not belong to the Khomeyni camp. In Italy, the fascists or certain leftists kill people in the streets every day. Did anyone ever say that there are no democratic freedoms in this country? What is important is that the Khomeyni line has condemned such actions.

[Question] What about the "chador?"

[Answer] This is another myth. Look at the streets. How many women wear the "chador" and how many do not? What the left wing forces in Europe understand as democracy is specifically a West European democracy. This democracy, however, must be viewed by them under the light of Iranian reality and not as a European reality.

[Question] In truth, what is democracy for you, one of the leaders of the Iranian peoples' movement?

[Answer] Democracy is a collective state of affairs which serves the majority of a people. This majority has different orientations and different interest in each and every country. It is absolutely impossible as well as unscientific for one to compare, for example, the socialist democracies and the bourgeois democracies of West Europe. Democracy in Iran must be measured in accordance to the measures of Iranian reality.

Any other measurement will provide a false picture of the situation and is, at the same time, illogical and unscientific.

[Question] Have you ever had any contact with the Ayatollah Khomeyni?

[Answer] We have never had any personal contact. We did, however, have contact with his aides. The Imam Khomeyni, however, knows our policy and our line as well as our action extremely well.

[Question] It is said that relations between you are a one-way street. It is said that you yourself are much more pro-Khomeyni than he is pro-Tudeh.

[Answer] This was very correctly put. Answering you, however, I would say this: Have your ever considered how many times something similar occurs in world political affairs? In France, the communists want unity with the socialists much more than the latter want it. The same occurs in other West European countries in reference to the unity of the working class which all the communist parties want. In England, the majority of workers are with the Labor Party. Those, however, who understand the unity of the workers' movement are the communists. The same is happening in our country in reference to the unity of the anti-imperialist camp.

28 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U. S. EMBASSY

USSR Envoy Press Conference

LD281410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Dr Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic to the USSR, held a press conference attended by correspondents from European, American, Asian and African media residing in Moscow. He said: The Iranian nation's message to all the world people is a message of friendship and cordiality. The Iranian people are friendly toward and respect all nations of the world, including the American nation. We hope that in the struggle that has started all the nations of the world, including the American nation, will side with the Iranian nation. He also declared that the Iranian nation demands that the deposed shah be surrendered. We do not want the shah's dead body: We want him alive to be tried in a public court. We want to clarify the reasons for the actions he took and the crimes he committed in the court.

The Iranian ambassador said: The Iranian nation is not afraid of America's threats. An economic blockade or an attack on Iranian shores by a U. S. fleet cannot influence our nation. These threats will, in the end, be more harmful to the United States. He stressed that, as Imam Khomeyni has said, our nation today welcomes martyrdom. In the event of a military intervention by superpowers, our nation, with its 35-million-strong army, all of whom welcome martyrdom, will confront the enemy. It is with this 35-million-strong army that we go into the battlefield. After we have all been martyred you can do whatever you like with Iran, and, as Imam Khomeyni, our leader, has declared, we are not afraid of threats. We are a ready for battle and prepared for the struggle.

Support From Ambassadors Sought

LD281655 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS AGENCY dispatch, 'Abbas Amir-Entesam, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Scandinavian countries, at a meeting with the Albanian ambassador spoke about the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the world crisis created by the United States against the country.

During this meeting the Albanian ambassador said that his government defended Iran with all the forces at its disposal. The Albanian ambassador said: The Albanian nation and government well understood why the Imam Khomeyni and the Iranian people have risen with a united voice against U.S. aggression. He added: 30 years ago we were in a similar position and the United States, in order to bring the Albanian nation to its knees, subjected our nation to an economic blockade and threatened it with occupation; but the Albanian nation resolved to sever its relations with the United States and to solve its problems without U.S. assistance.

The Albanian ambassador added: Since 1946 the Albanian Government has broken off relations with the U.S. Government and has resisted all U.S. threats and what exists today is an independent Albania.

Utilizing this position we convey to the Iranian people the message and support of the Albanian Government and nation. He added: Iran will not remain alone and the free nations and governments of the world will protect Iran.

Amir-Entezam similarly met the Romanian ambassador to Sweden and expounded the instances of U.S. interference in Iran's omestic affairs. Amir-Entezam called on the Romanian ambassador to convey the message of millions of rising Iranians to the Romanian Government authorities and nation so that they might lend succour to our nation in this vital matter.

Expressing complete sympathy with Iran, the Romanian ambassador said that the Romanian nation, too, had fought for years for independence and liberty and know only too well what other government's interference in one's internal affairs meant. He also added: The Romanian ambassador [as heard] will inform the Romanian Government and nation of the wish of the Iranian people. He also wished the Iranian nation success in this battle of destiny.

Amir-Entezam also met the Bulgarian ambassador to Norway, who is the dean of the diplomatic corps, and explained for his benefit the position of the Government of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution. The Bulgarian ambassador supported the demands of the Iranian nation and expressed sympathy for the existing problems, particularly the clash with the U.S. superpower. In response to Amir-Entezam's request for backing the rights of the Iranian nation in the world forums, the Bulgarian ambassador said: The Bulgarian Government will view this positively.

Commentary on Carter

LD281235 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Mr Carter speaks of inhumane treatment of the American hostages in Tehran because the spies are not allowed out to exercise in the so-called embassy compound; because the hostages have not had a bath since 4 November; and because the hostages are forced, against their will, to make certain statements. What a pity it is that Carter does not know that the filth of espionage cannot be cleansed with bathing and the agents of such foul deeds cannot be purified in any way whatsoever. What a pity it is that Carter does not know that, as testified by all impartial people and those who do not harbor ill intentions or prejudice, the treatment of the American spies has always been Islamic and humane. What a pity it is that Carter does not know that for 37 years now America has been not only exercising its muscles but in fact been on a rampage in Iran and that there is no longer room for body-building exercises aimed at bullying.

Mr Carter speaks of national pride at a time when he has made even the American nation a bargaining chip [vajh ol-mosaleheh] in his world-devouring bid and a justification for imperialism's unwarranted and inhumane interference in other countries.

Mr Carter speaks of insuring security, but he is the greatest highwayman in the world and the main agent of all the insecurity and tension existing in the world. Mr Carter is the agent of, and executes, a policy which is a stain of shame on history. Yet he said that the treatment of the hostages is shameful. It seems there are no bounds to temerity.

Sri Lanka Minister's Visit

BK291102 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 29 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr A.C.S. Hameed, met the foreign minister of Iran, Dr Bani Sadr, in Tehran yesterday. Dr Bani Sadr explained in detail the background to the recent events and the stand taken by the Iranian Government. The two ministers had detailed discussions on the present crisis.

Mr Hameed is in Tehran as a special emissary of President Jayewardene to explore ways and means by which Sri Lanka could contribute toward the solution of the present crisis.

The Iranian foreign minister told Mr Hameed that his government appreciated Sri Lanka's concern and stressed that Mr Hameed could play a constructive role in finding a solution.

The Sri Lanka foreign minister is in communication with President Jayewardene and also with UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim.

Western Embassies Appeal

LD281428 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Finnish Embassy in Tehran, together with the embassies of many other countries, has handed an appeal to Iranian Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr for the release of the staff of the United States Embassy held as hostages. The appeal was presented together with the embassies of the Nordic countries, Australia, Austria, Canada, Greece, New Zealand, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland. The representatives of the embassies asked foreign minister to convey the appeal to Iranian Muslim leader Ayatollah Khomeyni as soon as possible. So that the hostages may be released immediately on juridical and humanitarian grounds. The appeal stresses that the intention is not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs or to adopt a stance on the [word indistinct] relations between Iran and other countries. The appeal stated that it is impossible to justify the prosecution of the hostages because this is gravely contrary to basic international rules.

Khomeyni's Call To Arms

TA281555 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Nov 79 TA

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] In Iran the students holding the American hostages have reacted angrily to the decision to hold a debate on the subject at the United Nations. They say that the Iranian Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr should not attend. Tim Llewllyn has just come on the line from Tehran.

[Begin recording] The students in the embassy said that the UN Security Council discredits humanity, reflecting similar opposition stated by Ayatollah Khomeyni himself.

In the opinion of the authorities and Muslim radicals, the Security Council is rigged in America's favor. The students' statement said it is obvious that Iran's Revolution Council will not send any representatives to the American council, as they put it, of so-called security. The foreign minister, Mr Bani Sadr, has indicated so far that he will attend. But he was due to meet Ayatollah Khomeyni today and so far no final decision has been announced.

Meanwhile, the revolutionary court authorities say that if the shah is extradited to Iran, he will be tried as the leader of the corrupt. The punishment if he is found guilty will be a special type of execution specified for this offence in the Koran, the Islamic holy book. The court did not specify which.

In other developments signs continue that Iranians are taking Ayatollah Khomeyni's call to arms quite seriously. In one school in Tehran today teenage students were receiving (?side arms), automatic rifles and weapons training. And television is also running a weapons training program. How widespread such mobilization is, however, is hard to say. The army, navy and the air force are on the alert; many people have weapons in their homes, and there are continual calls from the religious and political authorities for vigilance; and a constant stream of anti-American propaganda. [end recording]

Iraqi Stand Criticized

JN281951 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Nov 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Ba'thist regime in Iraq has been silent for a long time, but when it spoke, it was blasphemy. Yesterday, an Iraqi spokesman announced that Iraq condemns the occupation of the U.S. Embassy by the Muslim student followers of the imam. The Iraqi spokesman described this as a violation of international law and diplomatic regulations. This Iraqi Ba'thist condemnation crowns a 20-day period of absolute silence during which revolutionaries, progressive movements and anti-imperialist countries expressed their support for the occupation of the U.S. Embassy, thus joining the Iranian people's demand to extradite the deposed shah.

The Ba'thist regime, which was deeply embarrased by this operation, imposed a strict news blackout on the developments in the U.S. Embassy occupation. Today, at a time when U.S. fleets are approaching the Iranian maritime frontier, instead of expressing support for the Islamic Revolution against the possible U.S. aggression, the Ba'thist regime is condemning the occupation of the embassy. The Iraqi regime's condemnation aims at offering the U.S. a pretext to interfere and attack. This condemnation not only encourages U.S. aggression, but echoes U.S. imperialist words on this issue. Thus, the Iraqi regime is avoiding the truth despite of the strong evidence and documents that expose the U.S. Embassy's real role in the area.

[Words indistinct] the Islamic Revolution's battle against U.S. imperialism. Iraq has not, of course, protested the U.S. boycott of Iran or the freezing of Iranian assets. Also, Iraq has not protested the U.S. accommodation of the traitor, the deposed shah. Iraq has not even recalled or considered the crimes perpetrated by the U.S. Embassy against the Iranian people [words indistinct] usurped the people's liberties, humiliated the Iranian integrity and imposed on them a beast-like tyrant ruler.

The Ba'thist regime likes to define the espionage and plotting nest in Tehran as a diplomatic mission and not a symbol of colonialism and oppression. This is expected from the Iraqi regime, which has long recognized the shah as a legitimate representative of the people.

Therefore, the Iraqi regime adopted a stand hostile to the Iranian Revolution when it first broke out [words indistinct] and in the Iraqi media. This regime is adopting a similar stand toward the Iranian people's revolution against imperialism by imposing a complete news blackout on the revolution's news and condemning the brave revolutionary step of the Muslim student followers of the imam and their occupation of the U.S. imperialist and plotting nest in Tehran.

What is really shocking is the Iraqi regime's call for observing international law, this regime which has usurped power [words indistinct] and by liquidating scores of its opponents after accusing them of being spies and plotters. Not too long ago, this regime formed mock courts comprising intelligence elements to execute the innocent free men of Iraq.

Saddam Husayn did not adhere to or respect laws or constitutions when he executed his comrades, friends and party cadres and took power in his hands. Saddam Husayn did not consider regulations and laws when he threw his citizens into prisons. Hence, it is natural for the shah's heir in the area to condemn the occupation of the embassy and to shed false tears over the usurped U.S. rights in Iran and its humiliated integrity.

Let us ask the Iraqi regime why it hasn't condemned the Iranian revolutionary people's occupation of the former Israeli Embassy in Iran. Isn't this also considered as a violation of laws and diplomatic regulations and evidence of the Islamic Revolution's barbarism, as Israel says: We also wonder if Saddam Husayn does differentiate between the Israeli Embassy and the U.S. Embassy. Is he embarrassed to condemn the Iranian people's measures against the Zionist espionage nest in Tehran? No, there is no need for [words indistinct] the oppressed Iraqi people will reveal everything.

Great Iraqi people, free men of the world: The students' occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the U.S. accommodation of the deposed shah do not form the crux of our struggle against U.S. imperialism. We are fighting the imperialist hegemony of Iran and the Islamic nation as well [words indistinct] to stand with the Iranian people led by Imam Khomeyni. [words indistinct] the daring Iranian stand against U.S. imperialism.

Revolution Council Meeting

LD281916 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The members of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Revolution of Iran arrived in Qom in order to submit important reports on the current affairs of the country. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, this delegation immediately started talks at the residence of Imam Khomeyni about issues facing the country.

Qotbzadeh Appointment

LD282000 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Council, Dr Habibi, announced tonight that the head of the Islamic Republic Radio and Television of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, was appointed as the new foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Qotbzadeh would replace acting Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr, who, in addition to being minister of finance and economic affairs, was acting as the Foreign Ministry supervisor.

The decision was made in the meeting of the Islamic Revolution after members of this council met with Imam Khomeyni in the holy city of Qom.

Qotbzadeh Interview

LD282117 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Dr Habibi, spokesman of the Revolution Council, tonight announced that Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh has been appointed to the post of minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The decision pertaining to the appointment of Mr Qotbzadeh as minister of foreign affairs was made at tonight's session of the Revolution Council. Prior to this session, the members of the Revolution Council had a meeting in Qom with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh in a telephone interview with the PARS AGENCY tonight, while confirming the report on his appointment, stated the following on the reason for this change: Mr Bang Sadr's work, in view of the fact that he also undertook the job of supervisor of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, has been extremely heavy; and in view of the interest shown by Mr Bani Sadr in economic and banking affairs, he preferred to devote his entire time to those affairs.

In reply to a question concerning the possibility of his participation in the UN Security Council session, Mr Qotbzadeh said: In this connection, no decision has been made yet.

Continuing the interview, Mr Qotbzadeh said that his appointment to the post of minister of foreign affairs did not necessarily mean an overall change in the foreign policy of the country. He added: the foreign policy lines of the Islamic Republic of Iran are identical to the same lines specified by the imam, and we will follow them with meticulous care and the necessary degree of decisiveness.

In reply to a question connected with his post at the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Qotbzadeh said that he would continue to hold that post and he would carry out his duties.

Revolution Council on Appointment

LD282323 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Interview with Hasan Habibi, spokesman of the Iranian Revolution Council, to unidentified correspondent of Tehran Radio on 28 November; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Habibi, [words indistinct] that the Revolution Council has been received by and has had a meeting with the imam. We would like to know what issues were discussed and what instructions have been issued by the imam.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: I beg to inform you that the session held today by the members of Revolution Council in the presence of the imam was in fact the result of a decision made following the establishment of the Revolution Council in its new form which stated that we would attempt to hold a Revolution Council session once a week or once every 10 days in the presence of the imam in order to inform the imam of the issues that have arisen during the past week or 10 days, both in the Revolution Council and in the joint sessions which we have with the other ministers, and so that we could receive any instructions if the imam had any to offer. Unfortunately, after the establishment of the Revolution Council in its new form, the opportunity to meet did not arise until today because of the great many difficulties facing us with regard to the appointment of new ministers and the various issues which have confronted us these past days. At any rate, we were able to seize the opportunity and today we were received by the imam.

During today's session a report was in fact given to the imam about the work carried out during this period. Certain members of the Revolution Council, who carry out duties in various ministries or are responsible for various revolutionary fundations and organizations, brought to the imam's attention certain issues in various fields, including agriculture, housing, the construction crusade and foreign policy issues.

It was particularly stressed that we should strive, as far as possible, to increasingly utilize the manpower of young people in government organizations and in the construction organizations which were created after the revolution. We particularly emphasized the need to reject past agreements, administrative traditions and the counterproductive laws and regulations in these new foundations and organizations in order to make greater and better use of this manpower. Although these young people do not yet possess the experience of older persons, they can gain this experience within a short time if we act in accordance with revolutionary methods and at a revolutionary level. An example of this is the Secretariat of the Revolution Council which has been set up and is being run by young people.

Talks were also held regarding agriculture and issues pertaining to land. God willing, decisions will be made on these subjects in the coming days based on the imam's instructions. This is a general report of the matters which were discussed before the imam. We spent about 1 hour in the presence of the imam and, of course, in a short time like this, one cannot discuss many topics.

[Question] Regarding foreign policy, you said that you reported certain issues to the imam. In his speech, especially concerning the Security Council, imam decisively and clearly rejected the issue of the Security Council and the proposition that Iran should attend the Security Council. Was this discussed tonight?

[Answer] As you said, imam's position is clear and decisive and he maintained this decisiveness tonight regarding this issue.

[Question] Have there been any changes in the government of which we should be informed?

[Answer] The change which was discussed with the imam prior to the meeting related to a recent appointment made by the Revolution Council; namely, the post, telegraph and telecommunications minister. It was reported to the imam. He knew of this via the radio and this indicates that the imam is aware of events, of course, in a serious manner. This was a change which was reported to him there.

[Question] Has there been any other change in the government and has there not been a decision taken on it this evening?

[Answer] After we left the imam we held a meeting, as is customary with the Revolution Council. At this meeting, Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh was appointed to the post of foreign minister.

[Question] Mr Bani Sadr was supervisor of the Foreign Ministry and he was also the minister of finance and economic affairs. Is he still the minister of finance and economic affairs?

[Answer] Yes, he remains as minister of finance and economic affairs. As you said, he was supervisor of the Foreign Ministry, and it was expected that he would supervise until the appointment of a new foreign minister. Now that the foreign minister has been appointed, he will be, as before, minister of finance and economic affairs.

Incidentally, issues pertaining to banks and banking were discussed before the imam and talks were held in this area and the imam showed interest and insisted that issues relating to banking should receive more attention from the Revolution Council and the government. Mr Bani Sadr should have primary responsibility for this matter, the imam said.

[Question] What will happen to the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the appointment of Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh?

[Answer] He will remain as supervisor of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Qotbzadeh on Bani Sadr

NC282100 Paris AFP in English 2045 GMT 28 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov 28, (AFP)--Iran's newly-appoined Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has not yet decided whether or not he will fly to New York next weekend to attend a meeting of the United Nations Security Council, he told the press today.

In a statement shortly after taking office Mr Qotbzadeh said his appointment did not necessarily imply any changes in the nation's general policy. As for foreign policy, "it broadly remains that defined by Ayatollah Khomeyni, and we will pursue it with utter precision and all necessary determination," Mr Qotbzadeh said.

Qotbzadeh told the press that his appointment to the office of foreign minister was decided this afternoon at a meeting of the Revolutionary Council in Qom at which Ayatollah Khomeyni was present.

Mr Qotbzadeh said his predecessor, outgoing Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr, had been "overburdened, since he was in charge of other key ministries." He added that it had been decided to put Mr Bani Sadr in charge of economic and banking matters in which he was a specialist.

Mr Qotbzadeh concluded by saying he would continue to carry out his duties as head of state broadcasting.

End to Flagellation Requested

LD282330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued 28 November by Imam Khomeyni's office in Qom--read by announcer]

[Text] In His almighty name, O mourners of Hoseyn, and travelers of the path of martyrdom. Praise be to God: So far you have shown in the best manner your love and devotion to the prince of the martyrs, Hoseyn Ibn 'Ali, peace be upon him, and your mourning is like a firm (?blow) on the heads of the enemies of Islam and the Muslims. But we should be careful and try in all mournings to take steps in the direction of our beloved Islamic Revolution and not leave any place for abuse by our enemies.

For this purpose, Imam Khomeyni's office announced that Hoseyn mourners must refrain from flagellation at this time to avoid providing a pretext at the hands of the nation's enemies. Defense of the Islamic Revolution is the duty of us all.

[Signed] Qom, Imam Khomeyni's office, 28 November.

29 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

March on Eve of 'Ashura'

NC290753 Paris AFP in English 0736 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov 29 (AFP)--Hundreds of thousands of people began converging on Revolution Avenue here today, the eve of the Shi'ite 'Ashura' mourning festival. Observers estimate more than a million people will throng the 12 kilometres (seven miles) avenue--formerly named after the shah--leading to Freedom Square.

Last year the march was the first to pass off peacefully after the shah had given orders for security forces to withdraw from the main routes in the capital.

Qotbzadeh on UN Visit

LD290936 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] There has been a change at the head of Iranian diplomacy. Mr Bani Sadr was replaced yesterday by Mr Qotbzadeh, former director of Iranian radio and television. It is said that the cause of Bani Sadr's departure was his intention to go to New York at the end of the week to attend the Security Council meeting and defend the position of Tehran. Ayatollah Khomeyni is reportedly against such a move, and Mr Qotbzadeh is not very eager either. He has just said this to our special correspondent in Tehran, Yves-Paul Vincent in an exclusive statement:

[Begin Qotbzadeh recording] Personally, I am not eager [words indistinct] to go to New York at this moment. [end recording]

Qotbzadeh Meets Ministry Officials

LD291125 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister and supervisor of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accompanied by Abolhasan Bani Sadr, this morning went to the Foreign Ministry and held talks with the Foreign Ministry department heads on current state issues.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh will take part in a press conference at 1500 tomorrow attended by local and foreign media representatives. The press conference will be held at the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran building on Jam-e Jam Avenue.

Revelation Statement No 14

LD291255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1135 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Revelation Statement No 14 issued by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Who has the embassy of criminal American been serving? What sections of our society have had their interests protected by this fully equipped den of espionage? Now that the filthy hand of America has been exposed to the aroused masses of our nation, we have a clear answer. The embassy of criminal America has been in the service of blood-sucking imperialism, in the interests of arrogant capitalists and man-eating Americans, of America's diplomatic service and of its hireling associates in Iran.

It should not surprise anyone that, after the Islamic Revolution, the base of blood-sucking America in Iran has included supporters of the traitorous shah, murderous SAVAK individuals, and those elements who have spent their lives in the service of Satan and the hireling regime of the traitorous shah.

Recent documents illustrate relations of the American Consulate in Iran and other countries with the criminal fugitives, SAVAK mercenaries and associates of the shah's former regime and of America, and the recommendations and plans that treacherous American Government officials have sent from Washington to their embassies in Iran and other countries, asking them to issue special visas for the traitorous SAVAK elements, fugitive criminals and hirelings of America and the traitorous Pahlavi regime in order to help them continue their treachery and to remain fugitives. [Passage omitted containing purported text of exchange of messages between the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the State Department]

But the aroused Iranian nation has launched an onslaught, under the prophet-like leadership of Imam Khomeyni, against the interests of great Satan in Iran with a vast anti-imperialist struggle and will not rest until it has achieved the disintegration of these interests.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. 29 November 1979.

NVOI: IRAN'S DEMAND SHOULD BE DISCUSSED AT SECURITY COUNCIL

TA282041 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 28 Nov 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear compatriots: As you are aware, the first meeting of the UN Security Council, which was called into session by Kurt Waldheim, was convened to discuss the issue of the crisis in relations between Iran and the United States. Waldheim's letter to the president of the Security Council stated that all efforts must be exerted by the council members to find a peaceful solution to the problem. Waldheim pointed out that the Iranian Government wants the injustices and oppressions which were commited by the deposed shah's regime to be revealed. At the same time, Waldheim added that the United Nations is concerned that the dangerous [words indistinct] will threaten peace and stability in the Persian Gulf region, and can have disasterous consequences for the world.

However, as the proceeding of the work of the first meeting of the Security Council showed, the United States is not interested in discussing the basic problem; that is, the problem of investigating (?the shah's crimes). The United States wants only the problem of the hostages to be discussed. Thus the United States is attempting to divorce itself from responsibility, because it is these anti-Iranian actions of American officials and their tumultuous propaganda which has created the danger of war [jang] in our region and the entire world.

Our homeland justly insists that the Security Council [words indistinct] in reviewing this problem, and to consider the reasons for the development of the present situation. Among these reasons are the United States organizing an antinational coup d'etat in 1953 to overthrow the national and legal government of Dr Mosaddeq and imposing the domination of the son of Reza Khan over the Iranian nation. (?From that time) the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and its puppet, the deposed shah, transformed Iran into a large prison in which the most basic administrative instrument of the United States was [words indistinct] SAVAK, (?and agents of torture and fear).

After 25 years of plunder and killing, the desposed shah's regime was overthrown as a result of the admirable national revolution of the Iranian nation. The shah, leader of the plunderers of the former regime, in order to escape the claws of the vengeance of the Iranian nation [words indistinct] started searching for a refuge. The shah's plundered property in the United States and in other Western countries [words indistinct]. The United States, in complete disregard of the principles of social justice and international rights, despite the repeated warning of the Iranian Government, provided refuge to the deposed and criminal shah, and now in lieu of the just demand of the Iranian nation [word indistinct] to military threats.

We demand that the shah and other leaders of the former regime be tried and punished in court. We demand that the wealth which the former shah and his associates plundered from Iran be returned to the Iranian nation. These are all just and legal demands. However, in response to these just demands Washington resorts to threats. The United States' naval forces, headed by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, are nearing the shores of our country. The United States has also dispatched the aircraft carrier Midway toward the Persian Gulf. It is said that several vessels of the United States' 6th Fleet, including the missile cruiser Albany, have also been dispatched to this area.

Parallel with the Pentagon's measures in dispatching military forces toward the coast of Iran, the United States has taken steps to exert pressure on our country in the international arena. However, (?all these) attempts have had tangible danger for the United States. Of course here the taking of the hostages [words indistinct]. In this case the United Nations Organization demands the observance of international agreements [words indistinct], respect for the immunity of the representatives of countries. However, generally international solidarity is inclined toward support of the Iranian people and their just demands. The freezing of Iran's currency reserves in the United States and the military threats of the Pentagon to bomb our country's strategic regions have met with repugnance and condemnation throughout the whole world.

Even the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes: Although Iran is being criticized with regard to its actions in respect to the problem of the hostages, however, [words indistinct] the delegations at the United Nations do not support the United States. The Washington POST writes: Diplomats at the United Nations are extremely concerned and annoyed at the attempts of the United States [words indistinct] their support in the disputes which, according to many of them, Washington itself created first by its deep solidarity with the deposed shah and later by granting him refuge in the United States.

As you are aware, the Security Council's meeting has been postponed until 1 December. We declare once more that the significant thing for our country in the disputes and struggle against U.S. imperialism is the problem regarding the crimes of the deposed shah and the (?policy) of those who supported him in the past and who now have placed him under their protective umbrella.

PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION OF CONSTITUTION REPORTED

LD281827 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 5 of the central association supervising the referendum on the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] In His exalted name: According to information at our disposal, certain ill-motivated and irresponsible individuals have published the text of the constitution of the Islamic Republic after distorting and altering certain of its principles and are disseminating this false document in order to confuse the minds of our dear compatriots.

The central association supervising the referendum on the constitution, while issuing a warning, hereby informs all sisters and brothers that the correct and complete text of the constitution has already been published by the Interior Ministry and by the papers JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, ENQELAB-E ESLAMI and KEYHAN, and has been put at the disposal of all.

[Signed] The central association supervising the referendum of the constitution.

The central association supervising the referendum on the constitution has called on the compatriots who intend to travel on the referendum days to carry their birth certificates with them throughout their travels in order to carry out their national, legitimate and Islamic duty in whichever town, district or village they may be in and to participate effectively in the constitutional referendum, which represents the most sensitive phase for the Islamic Republic.

For the information of those listeners who are desirous of acquainting themselves with the full text of the constitution, and who have made inquiries in this respect by telephone, may we remind them that the full text of the constitution was published today in JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI and KEYHAN.

The state central elections headquarters has announced that in order to further acquaint the crusading and struggling people of Iran with the principles of the constitution approved by the council for the final revision of the constitution, several thousand copies of the text of the constitution have been placed at the disposal of 17 educational districts, the 12 districts of Tehran municipality, the 14 committees [not further identified], the imam's publicity office, the mosques and lodges, and also Tehran's police stations, so that these may be placed at the disposal of those who request a copy. Similarly, in the city's crowded thoroughfares, copies of the constitution are being distributed by scouts who are cooperating with the state central elections headquarters.

The statement also said: Those interested in the text of the constitution should obtain the same only at the centers we have named and from the scouts of the state central election headquarters. They should not use other texts which are probably being distributed by irresponsible individuals.

Khomeyni Plea For Constitution

LD281914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

["Message" from Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Sister and brothers, Moharram is the month during which Islam was revived by a crusading and oppressed peer [the Imam Husayn], who saved it from the plots of corrupt elements and the Umayyad regime who had taken Islam to the brink of the abyss.

Ever since its emergence, Islam has been irrigated made fruitful with the blood of martyrs and crusaders. In our country Islam was about to be dragged into corruption, but, thanks to the blood of our nation's martyrs, it regained its life.

At this juncture in time when, praise be to the exalted God, the constitution has been codified and approved by the knowledgeable ulema and the intelligentsia. Conspiratorial elements--who by their steps and pens wanted the Islamic Republic not to be approved and voted on--these very elements now want it not to reach fruition.

The constitution is not merely one of the great fruits, but rather the greatest fruit of the Islamic Republic.

Not voting for it is tantamount to sacrificing the blood of our martyrs in vain. Beware lest you fall under the influence of the foes of Islam and thereby refrain from voting or attending the polling stations; Islam is too great for you to be made to dispense with its foundation [the constitution] by succumbing to a surmountable obstacle. Should there be an obstacle, then it can be removed in the supplement to the constitution which is being envisaged.

Dear Kurds, Arabs, Baluchis, Turkomans, and other esteemed segments, Islam is for all and to the advantage of all. The republic of Islam--God almighty willing--shall make up for all shortcomings. Those who engage in propaganda in the (?rural areas)--including the Kurdish-inhabited areas and in those inhabited by our brethren of the Sunni sect--in order to prevent you from voting for the constitution are not your friends and are not sympathetic to you and your country. Do not let them prevent you from carrying out this religious undertaking and let them not persuade you to take up positions opposite your brethren.

On referendum day I, too, shall vote in the affirmative and I request all my dear brothers, from whatever segment and ideology, to give an affirmative vote to this constitution of destiny.

My dear ones, because we are faced today with a satanical power that is bent on dragging our country into corruption, do not permit the foundation, this constitution, of the Islamic Republic to be weakened and the foes of Islam to have glad hearts.

I beseech the exalted God for the greatness of Islam and Muslims, and for success for all. And peace and God's mercy be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah al-Musavi al-Khomeyni.

[Dated] The 8th day of the holy Moharram 1400 [28 November 1979]

CITIZENS ASKED TO TAKE PART IN 29 NOVEMBER MARCH

GF281808 Banab Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1500 GMT 28 Nov 79 GF

[Announcement issued by the student followers of the Imam's policy--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of the exalted: All struggling citizens of the city of Tabriz are hereby invited to take part in the march on 29 November. It will be attended by all Tabriz clergy and will proceed to the university of Tabriz. The march will start at 0900 in the morning.

KURDISH LEADER CALLS FOR OBSERVANCE OF CEASE-FIRE

LD281924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued 28 November by Sheykh 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni in Kordestan--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Muslim and struggling Kurdish people: At this time when the forces involved in the war of Kordestan--the Democratic Party of Kordestan, and the revolutionary organization of the toilers of Iranian Kordestan [word indistinct]--announced a cease-fire and have expressed their readiness and desire to create a favorable climate for the continuation of talks, I declare that we have consistently welcomed these talks and any political way of achieving a solution in order to remove national and religious oppression in Kordestan. We have regarded--and still do consider--starting of war and its continuation as something that has been imposed on us.

As from the declaration of the cease-fire, I call on all the Kurdish people and the heroic Pishmargan to exert revolutionary discretion and make an effort to observe of the cease-fire fully. I pray to God almighty for the success of the talks between the representative delegation of the Kurdish people and the special government delegation toward the realization of the autonomy of Kordestan and an end to the imposed war. I hope that the Islamic Revolution Council and the special delegation will give a decisive and (?constructive) response while implementing the message of the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, the Imam Khomeyni, to the complete goodwill of the Kurdish people and the political forces of Kordestan.

Peace and the mercy of God be upon you.

[Signed] 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni.

MAHABAD RADIO, TV CENTER REOPENS 27 NOVEMBER

ID282034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 79 ID

[Text] The Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, located in the Mahabad center in Kordestan, resumed its activity at a ceremony last night. This ceremony was attended by the deputy (?supervisor) of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the representative of the radio and television supervisor for the Kordestan region.

In an interview which he gave to the radio and television of Mahabad, he described the reopening of this center as a good omen with regard to the continuation of the talks by the special Kordestan delegation.

On the basis of its new program, the Mahabad radio and television, in addition to its renewed activity in relaying the network programs, will prepare and broadcast local programs. It was emphasized during the interview that this center will continue to fulfill its basic role in the future with regard to the promotion of the national and regional culture.

MORE DETAILS OF QUAKE DAMAGE, RELIEF OPERATION RELEASED

ID281416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 79 ID

[Excerpt] A Red Lion and Sun Society spokesman has announced that following a fresh earthquake which occurred at 2040 last night in the southern region of Khorasan Province along the Gonbad-Qa'enat-Khaf axis, relief operations are continuing in coordination with the Imam Khomeyni relief committee. The spokesman added that the earthquake, registering 6.4-6.5 on the Richter scale, did not cause heavy casualties because of the time of night when it occurred, for repeated tremors which have been occurring since yesterday morning had caused the necessary preparedness and alertness among the people.

Nevertheless, according to reports received from the region by 1100, unfortunately 12 people were killed in Qa'en, 4 people killed in Khaf and 1 killed in Gonbad. According to the reports, telephone contact between Tehran and Mashhad was out last night as a result of the earthquake. For this reason the Red Lion and Sun Society's communications and radio contacts have been in constant use until today, and reports relating to the Red Lion and Sun Society relief operations are reaching the region directly. The society's spokesman added that this morning a helicopter carrying relief committee officials has been sent to the region from Mashhad.

16 Killed in Khorasan

ID282106 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 28 Nov 79 ID

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that following the occurance of recent earthquakes in the province of Khorasan another tremor rocked parts of this province again last night. According to PARS the tremor, which measured 6.5 on the Richter scale, left 16 persons killed and 48 persons wounded.

According to our reporters the tremor severly rocked the holy city of Mashhad but caused no damage to that city.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY KILL 'SEVERAL' IRAQI BA'TH OFFICIALS

ID271551 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Nov 79 p 9 ID

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Several Iraqi Officials Killed in Attacks by Barzani Guerillas"]

[Text] Urumiyeh--One of Barzani's Pishmargheh guerilla units carried out an attack on Iraqi Ba'thist officials in the provincial town of Mirbusur in Arbil Province killing and wounding several of them.

Bazarni's group issued the following statement connected with the incident:

"One of our valiant pishmargheh guerilla groups attacked a Ba'th regime lackey residence at Mirbusur in Arbil, inflicting much damage on the building and killing and wounding several officials."

MADANI: NAVY ON 'FULL ALERT' TO MEET U.S. THREAT

ID281115 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 24 Nov 79 p 2 ID

[Unattributed report on interview with Navy Commander Madani: "Firepower of Iran's Warships in the Face of an American Attack"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with ETTELA'AT at a time when the American aircraft carriers are approaching the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf, Vice Commodore Madani announced that from the following day he would be aboard the flagship of the Iranian Navy in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf.

General Madani emphasized the firepower of the Iranian Navy--the largest navy in the region--and referred to the unique morale among personnel and the well-equipped state of Iran's warships as regards spares and provisions, of which there is no shortage. General Madani stated that on the following morning he would be going to Bandar Abbas to board the flagship, and thus commence the coordination of defense operations and confront any attack; in the greatest arena of the Iranian nationa's anti-imperialist struggles, Iran's warships would undertake the most sensitive mission of its history.

As to the probability of a military attack on Iran by America, General Madani said:

"Because of the special circumstances in Iran--which are unique from an international strategic viewpoint since the life-giving liquid, oil, flows from the Middle East across the whole world and Iran is at the hub of the export centers and for many other political reasons--the superpowers do not want this area to become embroiled in disturbance and war, since an attack on Iran in the Persian Gulf will involve not only Iran. Many [countries] are mobilizing, and by carrying out such an act American would not be facing Iran alone, but would find itself confronted by many other countries.

"Whether you like it or not, America has friends who would take its side, and little by little a conflagration of unparalleled dimensions and a blazing war would ensue. Neither the East nor the West desires this, since it would not be a war confined to the Persian Gulf. Having regard to the consequences, I am certain that as I said previously the step which has been taken by American is one of political and military posturing; albeit rather labored. We have not regarded it as merely a posture, however, and thus we are ready to meet [the threat]. We have placed the Iranian Navy on full alert.

General Madani announced that the firepower and operational capabilities of the destroyers and battleships of the Iranian Navy and morale among the personnel are all of a very high order.

He continued: "Our warships are equipped in every way with new weapons and the men are in finest condition and ready for battle. Under present circumstances Iran's Navy has no problems as regards food and spares, and representatives have now gone to France, Britain and Germany to procure future requirements for foodstuffs, spares and equipment."

General Madani rejected the possibility of attack or bombing by Israel in Iran's southern oil regions and said: "Israel may possibly act indirectly but it will not come in directly since Israel does not want the whole world to mobilize against it. During recent months there have been faint traces of Israel's handwriting descernable in the terrorist attacks in Khuzestan: It is possible that these traces will become somewhat stronger and add to [total of] the destructive acts. It is very difficult to stop these problems but with some insight and decisiveness they can be prevented."

On the possibility of a blockade of the Straits of Hormuz by sinking oil tankers, Madani said:

"Imagine trying to block a swimming pool with a small coin. The Straits of Hormuz are no swimming pool but a waterway which cannot be blocked by sinking a tanker. Furthermore, it is impossible for any power to come and close the straits; which do not belong to any one country. The energy sources and merchandise that pass through belong to many countries. The Persian Gulf supplies half the world's oil consumption requirement and feeds the industries of America, Europe, Japan and the Far East. It is a sensitive region. It is wooed internationally by countries with differing political systems, while within the region itself there are many countries which live under various systems and want to see the region stay open. Therefore, no country will succeed in opening and closing (the straits] at its own whim."

In this discussion General Madani replied to various questions on different topics. A report on this will appear in tomorrow's edition.

NATIONAL FRONT REJECTS 'THREAT', 'PRESSURE'

ID281229 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 26 Nov 79 p 2 ID

[Unattributed report: "National Front: 'Iran-America Differences Must Be Solved Peacefully'"]

[Text] In a statement issued last night, the National Front of Iran described the situation on Iran's southern [maritime] frontier as serious, and emphasized that the use of force to solve political problems was to be condemned.

The National Front's statement says that Iran enjoys total unity in its struggle against imperialism and that differences of approach as to how the country should be run internally had no effect on national unity and solidarity: "The National Front strongly condemns the use of force or pressure in solving political problems, and hopes that present differences will be eliminated by means of peaceful negotiations and with the observance of national, international and human rights. The National Front of Iran expresses its disgust at any support given to the deposed shah and considers that any resort to military threat is to be rejected."

TUDEH PARTY'S KIANURI DEFENDS KHOMEYNI STANCE

LD281205 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 26 Nov 79 p 5 LD

["S.G." undated interview in Tehran with Secretary of the Iranian Tudeh Party Nuroddin Kianuri: "Why the Iranian Communists Support Khomeyni's Struggle"]

[Excerpts] Tehran--Nuroddin Kianuri, secretary of the Tudeh Party, the Iranian Communist party, became very heated when we pointed out to him that we find it difficult to understand and justify an affair such as that of the U.S. Embassy. "In Europe," he said, "people have not yet understood the Iranian Revolution: It is assessed with European yardsticks. Nothing of this kind has ever happened in any other country. Who would have guessed that Islam could have developed its revolutionary potential so strongly at the end of this 20th century?"

We insisted: The revolution suits us fine. The desire to break the relations of dependence with the big American empire and to seek relations on an equal bases with all countries also suits us fine. But the embassy venture, an act of terrorism backed by the state, albeit a revolutionary state, does not. It isolates the Iranian Revolution and finally even conceals the more deep-lying conflict behind the event. Kianuri also insisted: "No, that was no embassy. It was a center for espionage activities and for interference in Iran's internal affairs. It has been so for decades. Did you know that back in March we warned the Iranian Government that we had discovered that at least 135 CIA agents had entered the country with British, French, Italian and German passports? Who allowed so many people compromised with the former regime to leave the country secretly?

[S.G.] Yes, but it is difficult for the European working class and democrats to understand a ransom such as that of the American hostages in exchange for the shah's extradition.

[Kianuri] We did not carry out this revolution for Europe. We carried it out for the Iranian people.

[S.G.] Even Khomeyni's verdict has become more clear than it was 2 month ago.

[Kianuri] He realized that the revolution was threatened from the right. And he emphasized what had been from the outset the fundamental elements of his position.

[S.G.] What are they?

[Kianuri] First, his anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist stance. Second, his radical attitude against the shah's regime and the mainstays on which it was based. Third, attention to the living conditions of the most underprivileged section of the population. Last, the quest for a real, not a formal, popular democracy.

[S.G.] We are fairly convinced by the first three points, but much less so by the fourth. It is true: The rejection of economic, political and cultural subordination remain a fundamental component of Khomeyni's thinking. It is true that Khomeyni has become the unquestioned leader of the revolution both because he refused from the outset any possibility of compromise with the former regime and also because he managed to interpret the thrust of millions of underprivileged people living in the major cities. It is even possible that democracy as we see it and as it has been gained by the Western working classes is merely an abstraction here. But what specific form have these lines assumed in the 8 months since the February uprising?

[Kianuri] Some 63 percent of enterprises have been nationalized--all the banks and insurance companies. Speculating in land for construction, which was one of the mainstays of the old economic system, has disappeared. We have expelled 50,000 U.S. military advisers, annulling contracts for purchasing thousands of billions' worth of arms or merely for lining the pockets of the currupt and parasitical members of the regime at the nation's expense. Is this too little for a revolution 8 months old?

[S.G.] But there have been other things, too: the chador, Kordestan, the outlawing of your party; now the freedom to strike is being threatened.

[Kianuri] Let the facts speak for themselves. Every time the situation seemed about to collapse and the Islamic sectors with influence over Khomeyni seemed to be prevailing with their regressive thrusts, it was Khomeyni himself who stopped them and altered the course. This is what happened when the battle of the chador broke out. When the fanatics starting burning leftwing books. When armed fighting broke out in Kordestan. Every time it was Khomeyni who stopped them.

[S.G.] Have you ever met Khomeyni?

[Kianuri] No, but this does not mean that there have been no contacts.

[S.G.] What would happen if Khomeyni were no more?

[Kianuri] Then the situation would indeed become really very grave.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL ENVOYS ARRIVE IN PARIS

For coverage of the visit to Paris of three envoys from the Revolution Council, see the France section of the November 29 Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

POLISH AMBASSADOR--The Polish ambassador to Tehran presented copies of his credentials to the supervisor of the Foreign Ministry, Bani Sadr, at the latter's office at noon today. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD]

AFGHANISTAN

AFP: REBELS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON SUCCESSES

BK290828 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 29 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 29 Nov (AFP)--Moslem rebels have launched a counteroffensive in Afghanistan's Paktia Province, a communique of the rebel organization Paiman-Itehad Islami announced here today. It said rebels seized an army post at Gawi in the Jaji district, killing an officer and five soldiers, and capturing 45.

In the Sait Karam district of Paktia, the rebels captured soldiers who were 15-year-old high school pupils drugged with phenobarbitol and amphetamines, the Paiman-Itehad Islami said, and captured 35 lorries loaded with food.

Government forces had taken much of Paktia from the rebels in mid-October. That province borders on Afghanistan and is some 150 kilometres (100 miles south of Kabul, the Afghan capital).

The rebels admit that the Soviet-supported forces of President Hafizullah Amin went on the offensive on November 25 in Konar, another border province 150 kilometres northeast of Kabul. But the attackers have been contained and pushed back toward Shaga Sarai, the provincial capital, the Paiman-Itehad Islami claimed.

The communique said the government had also launched a tank attack on Hazara tribesmen in the central Afghan mountains and hoped that the combination of winter and famine would wipe them out.

BANGLADESH

BANGLADESH RADIO REPORTS 28 NOV BORDER FIRING

BK290556 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 29 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The expert-level Bangladesh-India joint committee on border rivers yesterday inspected the nine spurs on the Indian bank of river Muhuri. The spurs built in violation of the March 1979 agreement of the committee had been deflecting the course of the river by causing erosion and [word indistinct]. The spurs are to be demolished by the 15th of next month according to the decision of the ministerial-level Joint Rivers Commission [JRC] meeting held in Dacca earlier this month.

The expert-level joint committee will inspect the site of the spurs on the 17th of next month after the spurs have been completely demolished during the stipulated period. The experts of the joint committee of the JRC also held a meeting on the problems of the border rivers yesterday on the Indian side of Muhuri River.

Meanwhile, the Indian Border Security Forces yesterday made burst fires from machine guns and other automatic weapons on Bangladesh nationals harvesting crops on the Muhuri spurs. A BDR [Bangladesh Rifles] source said that the BSF [Border Security Force] started the firing when the expert-level joint committee were inspecting the Indian spurs on the river bed. There were, however, no casualties.

INDIA

DELHI RADIO REPORTS CONTINUED FIRING FROM BANGLADESH

BK281252 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Bangladesh Rifles continued their unprovoked firing on the Belonia embankment when members of the Joint [India-Bangladesh] Rivers Commission were going in a boat in Muhari River. A senior BSF [Border Security Force] official told AIR [All India Radio] Agartala correspondent that initially BSF jawans [soldiers] avoided returning the fire as the members of the Joint Rivers Commission were there. But the Bangladesh Rifles fired about 110 rounds and also used light machineguns. Later the BSF returned the fire in self-defense. No casualty has been reported so far.

CURFEW REIMPOSED IN HYDERABAD AFTER SCATTERED INCIDENTS

BK290850 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Nov 79 BK

[Text] In Hyderabad, indefinite curfew was imposed in the Charminar area of the old city this morning after a break of 3 hours. Police sources said that there will not be any relaxation of the curfew this evening as there were stray incidents last evening when the curfew was relaxed.

GOVERNMENT: U.S.-IRAN SITUATION IS BILATERAL DISPUTE

BK290300 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Nov 79 BK

[Text] India is studying the various diplomatic moves to secure the release of the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, including the initiative by Canada for a Commonwealth appeal to Iran. Its stand however is that for any step to be fruitful they should not further widen the gulf between Tehran and Washington. Any disapproval of the Iranian action at this stage may prove counterproductive.

According to PTI [Press Trust of India], some other countries from Asia and Africa expressed similar views at a meeting of the Commonwealth high commissioners in London where a Canadian proposal was discussed. While India feels as much concerned as other countries for the safety of the hostages, the situation, in her view, is essentially the result of a bilateral dispute between Iran and the United States.

MUSLIM LEADERS ISSUE STATEMENT ON MECCA INCIDENT

BK281601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Nov 79 BK

[Text] A number of Muslim leaders and scholars have in a statement condemned the attack on the mosque at the Holy Ka'bah in Mecca by some misguided persons. They made it clear that both Sunnis and Shias [Muslim sects] of India join in this condemnation.

The statement, which was released in New Delhi today, says that the news of the attack on the Ka'abah, which appeared on the first day in Indian newspapers, had actually originated in the United States and was perhaps aimed at maligning the Iranians. But later on Saudi Arabia verified that the majority of the miscreants were its nationals.

The signatories to the statement are: The vice chancellor of Jamia Millia [Muslim university], Mr A.J. Kidwai; former vice chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University, Col B.H. Zaidi; former union education minister, Prof Nurul Hassan; registrar of Jamia Millia, Mr Sh.H. Naqvi; former secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr Badruddin Taiyebji; Khwaja Hassan Sunni Nizami of the Nizamuddin shrine and Mufti Attiqur Rahman, president of Majlis-e-Mushawarat.

NEPAL

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER SAYS MULTIPARTY SYSTEM ESSENTIAL

BK281411 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 11 Nov 79 p 1 BK

[Text] Dharan 9 Nov--Leader of the banned Nepali Communist Party Dr kesharjung Rayamajhi has said that the multiparty system would ensure an independent and powerful Nepal, besides solving the different problems facing the people, reports RSS [Rashtriya Samachar Samitxi].

Addressing a mass meeting organised here other day he said that the Nepal economy had always been dependent on others despite the fact that she had remained an independent country with her own political system. He ruled out the possibility of making the country economically independent under the economic policy of Panchayat system and said that economic freedon was indispensible for development.

Refuting the charge that multiparty were "foreing stooges", he said that they would always fight for safeguarding Nepal's independence and sovereignty. Combined efforts of all the youths, workers, farmers and intellectuals will ensure the victory of the multiparty system in the forthcoming national referendum, Dr Rayamajhi added.

On the occassion leader of the banned Nepali Communist Party Sishnu Bahadur Manandhar, said development was sine qua non for national strength and regretted that no step towards this direction was taken under the Panchayat system. Middle class farmers were becoming landless as Panchayat system had not been able to implement a viable industrial policy.

Krishna Prasad Shrestha and Mahabir Singh said fundamental rights of the people would be in jeopardy if the partyless Panchayat system was voted back to power.

RISING NEPAL REPORTS ACTIVITIES PERMITTED FOR REFERENDUM

BK281427 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 16 Nov p 1 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 15 Nov--Nepalese citizens are free to propagate their views with restraint, hold public meetings, and make comments and criticism in relation to the basic issues of the referendum, reports RSS [Rashtriya Samachar Samiti].

According to the act dealing with crimes related to referendum, no political party or any other organization, union or association motivated by party politics can be formed or caused to be formed or run. Under the act statements cannot be issued nor can publicity be done in the name of any political organization nor can one indulge in defaming others in doing propaganda works.

Government employees including employees of corporations, banks, committees as well as those who get renumeration for part time service in such corporations and committees, teachers and employees of educational institutions run with government grants and also those working for part time in such educational institutions cannot under the act take part in propaganda explicity or implicity in connection with the referendum.

Those included in disrupting peace at polling centres or at its vicinity, as well those going against the instructions of officers in chage of the polling centre can be arrested and punished on order of the officer in charge.

The act also provides for a maximum punishment of five thousand rupees for committing crimes stated above if the existing laws of the land do not provide any provision to deal with such cases.

In the case of government employees and those of corporations, education institutions and the like as stated above, besides punishment prescribed in the act, actions will also be taken as per provision made in the service regulations of the concerned institutions.

In all the cases concerning referendum, his majesty's government will be the prosecution and after the announcement of the outcome of the referendum the act will automatically cease to exist. However, cases relating to crimes committed under the act will be dealt with as per provision of the act even after it ceases to operate.

Undue influence as in the form of reward giving and accepting, false identification and such other things are also culpable under the act.

PAKISTAN

PRC AIDS EFFORTS TOWARD SELF-RELIANCE IN DEFENSE

BK281139 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq inaugurated the heavy rebuild factory at Taxila today. Speaking on the occasion, he said it is their endeavor to speed the self-reliance efforts in the field of defense like other spheres of national activity so that the country could stand on its own feet. He said China has generously helped Pakistan in achieving this objective. The factory, which is another proof of this assistance, has all the facilities for the rebuilding of tanks and thus giving them a new life. He was sure that the factory would prove a milestone in our efforts to manufacture arms and ammunition.

The president said that Pakistan has no aggressive design against any country. We want to have friendship and peace with all the countries particularly our neighbors, and we are honestly trying to promote the present atmosphere of goodwill. But side by side these efforts we could not ignore the defense needs because during the last two wars it had become clear that dependence on others for an indefinite period harmed the national interest.

Our representative says that earlier on arrival the president visited various workshops of the factory and had a round of the residential colony.

DACCA COMMENTARY ON BORDER TENSIONS WITH INDIA

BK281110 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Nov 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There has been a number of unhappy incidents on the Indo-Bangladesh borders recently on issues relating to the demarcation of border rivers. Both governments are seized of the problem and have also expressed their determination to end the dispute to their mutual satisfaction. The border skirmishes could perhaps have been avoided with a little more understanding.

It has been the declared policy of Bangladesh to resolve any dispute with a neighboring country in a peaceful manner and through mutual consent. The present problem relates to the forcible harvesting of crops in the char areas inside Bangladesh by Indian farmers. The Bangladesh government had to take note of the incidents and lodged a formal protest with the Government of India on continued attempts at harvesting crops by Indian farmers well inside the Bangladesh territory. Bangladesh as a matter of principle believes in maintaining and promoting friendly and harmonious relations with all her neighbors. Despite continued violation of the Indo-Bangladesh boundary agreement of 1974 and successive decisions by both the governments, Bangladesh is continuing its efforts for an amicable settlement of the matter with India without further loss of time.

It is a matter of great concern that India, in violation of the 1974 border agreement, has constructed nine spurs to deflect the course of the river Muhuri. This was brought to the notice of the Government of India and it committed to demolish the spurs by October 21st. It was agreed that the followup action will be inspected by a joint team. But when the Bangladesh side went for the agreed joint inspection, the Indian side refused to keep their commitment on the plea that their authorized experts were not available. The situation has been further complicated by the Indian attempt at determining the course of the river and forcible harvesting by the Indian farmers at the char areas inside Bangladesh. Later however the matter was discussed at length at the 17th Joint Rivers Commission meeting held in Dacca last week. An agreed minutes issued after the conclusion of the meeting set December 15th as the last date for the demolishing of the spurs and joints. It has also been agreed that a joint inspection team will visit the site of the demolishment on December 17th at Belonia. The Joint Rivers Commission experts committee will visit Belonia tomorrow to see different aspects relating to the removal of spurs along the river Muhuri and recommend measures for stabilizing the course of the river.

It is important to recall that during the visit of the prime minister of India in April this year, the subcommittee of water resources and border river problems considered the matter and it was decided that in future all local problems relating to protecting works would be sorted out jointly at local level and works taken up would be coordinated by a standing committee under the Joint Rivers Commission [JRC]. Moreover a similar decision was taken by the JRC experts committee in March last. Unfortunately the above decisions had not been carried out by India in relation to border river problems. Construction of spurs and blockades to manipulate the course of the rivers (Kaljani, Chari Sangli, and Buri Tista) in the northern part of Bangladesh is also very disturbing.

It is a matter of human knowledge that the prosperity of hundreds of millions of people in both countries is critically dependent on the satisfactory solution of the issue based on justice and fair play rather than holding out an uncompromising attitude. This will be the only pragmatic course to insure the well-being of the millions of people of the two countries and a stepping stone toward lasting good neighborly relations.

KARACHI RADIO NOTES CARTER REMARKS ON IRAN

BK290348 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Nov 79 BK

[Text] President Carter told a news conference in Washington last night that the United States prefers peaceful solution of the U.S. Embassy crisis in Tehran rather than using other means. The U.S. President reiterated that he is determined to secure the release of the 49 American hostages.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS PUBLICATION OF KARACHI DAILY

BK290122 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The martial law administrator of Zone C has ordered the inquiry officer to complete the inquiry within 1 week relating to the publication of an objectionable article appearing in [Karachi English language] daily MORNING NEWS of the 19th of this month. Pending the completion of the inquiry, the publication of MORNING NEWS has been prohibited by an order of the police and home department.